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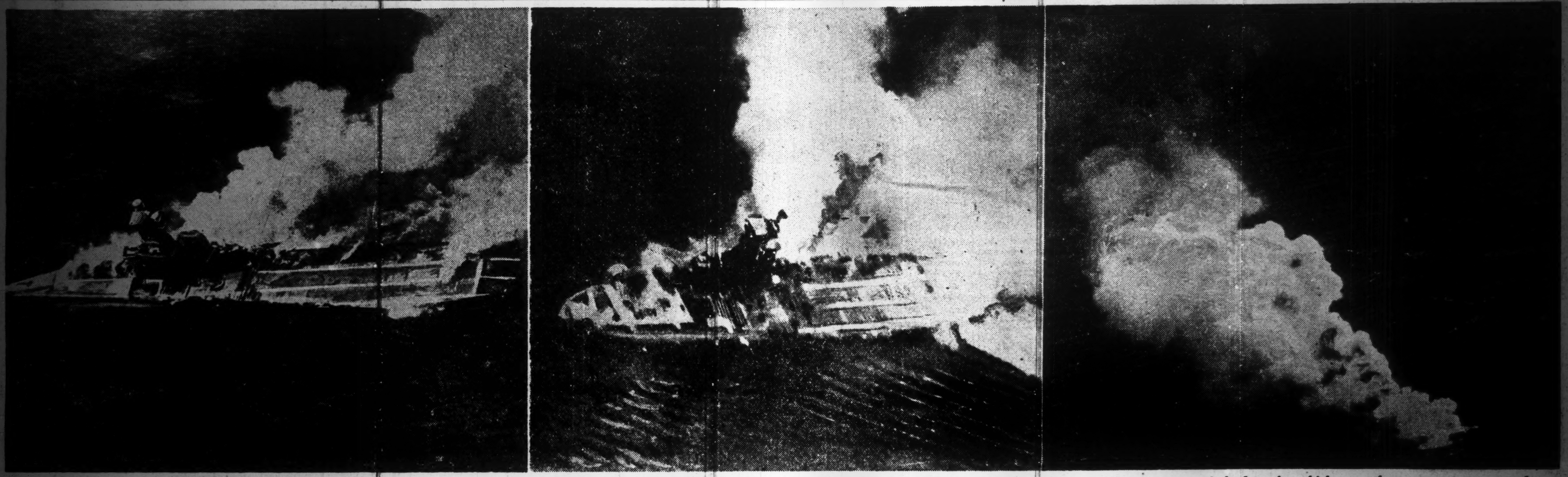
Breath-taking Moments After Hermes Received Direct Hits



Though the British aircraft carrier, Hermes, was modernized in 1934 and mounted with six 14-centimeter main guns and 14 anti-aircraft guns, it was unable to resist the attack of the Japanese Navy successfully. The attack took place off Ceylon island on April 9. The Japanese scored a direct hit on the ship (left). Columns of smoke can be seen rising from the deck hangar. In a few moments, the waters of the Indian Ocean had practically swallowed up the 10,850-ton floating hangar. (Center). Smoke can still be seen coughing out from the motionless vessel. A split second later, the British aircraft carrier went down to the bottom of the sea, (right) leaving behind a spiral of smoke which gave the sea an appearance of an active volcano. (Censored by Navy Ministry No. 571. Photographed by the Naval Air Corps).

1942-43 VITAL GOODS MOBILIZATION PLAN PASSED BY CABINET

Program Rests on Principle Of Bringing War to Victorious End

GENERAL SUZUKI EXPLAINS

Results Gained by Imperial Forces Are Considered for First Time

The program for mobilizing materials in the 1942-43 fiscal year was approved at the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday.

The whole program rests on the principle of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

For the first time the results which have been achieved by the Imperial Forces in the Southern regions in the War of Greater East Asia have entered into the consideration of the authorities in formulating a materials mobilization plan.

The importance of the measure was indicated in a statement issued by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, at noon on Friday, in which he said that the enforcement of measures for the mobilization of materials planned properly was absolutely necessary to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia to a finish.

Appeal for Cooperation

The statement ended with a strong appeal for the cooperation of all the people of the nation with the Government in measures for the execution of the 1942-43 materials mobilization program.

What distinguishes the new program from the measures which have been carried out in the past is the stress put on the following three points.

1. Enlargement of war supplies
2. Enlargement of supplies of materials needed for the construction of vessels.
3. Securing of materials needed for the air defense of the country.

There is special provision made in the plan for the acquisition of materials necessary for the maintenance of the living of the people in wartime.

It is understood in this connection that apart from the materials mobilization program the Government will work for the establishment of measures for solving details of the problem of insuring supplies of goods absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the wartime standard of living of the people.

The Planning Board was chiefly responsible for the formulation of the 1942-43 materials mobilization plan.

In fixing the main principles which should guide it in the drafting of the plan, the Board had the cooperation of the Army, Navy, and

(Continued on Page 2)

His Imperial Majesty Witnesses Conferment Of Honors on Generals

Forty-two Army officers with ranks of general were honored with the conferment of high decorations in recognition of their meritorious services rendered in the battlefront of the Continent and at Nomonhan, it was announced by the Bureau of Decorations Friday. The awarding ceremony was held in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. on the same day. Premier General Hideki Tojo attended. Lieutenant-General Masaomi Yasuoka was decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, now Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, now Welfare Minister, and many other lieutenant-generals were either decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun or the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

PARISIANS COOPERATING WITH NAZI AUTHORITIES

French Citizens Help Arrest Culprit Responsible for April 2nd Molitor Incident

D.N.B.

PARIS, April 22.—In gratitude of the willingness of the French people to cooperate with the German authorities in France, as shown by the Parisians recently when they apprehended and surrendered to the police the fugitive of the outrageous offense on April 2, the German military command in Paris has lifted the order for closure of all theaters, cinemas and amusement places.

The following is the announcement made by the German military commander in Paris:

"A group of French citizens has recently arrested and surrendered to the police, the guilty person of the outrage committed against German soldiers on April 2. By this meritorious act, the population has clearly demonstrated its willingness to cooperate with the German military command in bringing about peace and order in this city.

"I, as Military Commander of Paris, therefore have withdrawn the order for the execution of the 20 Communists and Jews who are sharing indirect responsibility for the attack in the subway station at Molitor on April 2. Consequently in appreciation of such whole-hearted collaboration, the closure of all theaters, cinemas and amusement places will be lifted immediately, and with this the state of normalcy will be once again restored."

Manchou Envoy in Hangchow

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, April 15.—Lu Jun-huan, Manchoukuo Ambassador to China, arrived in Hangchow yesterday to visit the famous landscapes in this city. He was welcomed by the Manchurian Residents' Association and many Chinese high officials.

H.M. THE EMPEROR TO GRANT AUDIENCE TO THAI DELEGATES

Members of Special Mission Will Be Given Imperial Banquet on Monday

ARRIVING THIS AFTERNOON

Tokyo Completes Preparations To Extend Visitors Hearty Welcome

His Majesty the Emperor will receive in audience at noon on Monday 13 members and secretaries of the Thai Congratulation Mission to Japan, headed by H.E. Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, the Imperial Household Department announced Friday. After the Imperial audience, Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol and five other members of the mission will be invited to an Imperial banquet.

Accompanied by Thai Ambassador Nai Direck, all the members and secretaries will arrive a little before noon to pay their respects to the Imperial Family. His Imperial Majesty will be pleased to make His appearance in the Phoenix Hall at noon to grant them audience. Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo will be present there. Ambassador Direck at first will respectfully introduce Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol to the Throne and then the others.

At 12:30 p.m. the members will be conducted to the Homei Hall, where they will be given the banquet. The function will also be taken part in, besides His Imperial Highness Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma and others.

The members and secretaries of the mission will arrive in Tokyo by the super-express Fuji at 3:25 this afternoon.

In front of the Imperial Hotel lobby, flags of Japan and Thailand will be arranged. Everything is ready for their comfort.

On May 3 the Governor and Mayor of Tokyo will invite the mission to the Toho Gekijo. Ministers from Germany, Italy, Manchoukuo, China, Rumania, and others will also be invited.

The National Schools and the Middle Schools will send their representatives, numbering about 5,000, to welcome the delegates at the Tokyo Station, and will accompany them to the Imperial Hotel.

When the delegates pay their respects to the Imperial Palace, the school students will line the street to welcome them, and will see them off when they depart from Tokyo on May 7.

On May 2, at 6:30 p.m. the delegates will be entertained to a welcome banquet at the Peers Club.

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese to Grant Living Expenses to Germans in Batavia

Japanese military authorities in the East Indies have decided to give living expenses to approximately 400 German women and children who now are registered at first-class hotels in Bandoeng, Sukabumi and Buitenzorg, after being rescued by the Japanese Forces, the Asahi Shimbun reported from Batavia Thursday.

ISOGAI EXPLAINS POLICY

Hongkong Governor-General Makes Statement to Press

Domei

HONGKONG, April 24.—Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, receiving six Chinese pressmen from Canton, yesterday morning elucidated the administrative policies of the Government-General with special reference to matters regarding trade and the education and treatment of the Chinese residents here.

Receive Japanese Training

Domei

SURABAYA, April 23.—Under the direction of the Japanese military authorities, about 100 Indonesian policemen here have been receiving Japanese police training since April 15 in order to maintain peace and order in the city.

REICH HAS BUSY DAY RAIDING ALL FRONTS; MURMANSK HIT HARD

Luftwaffe Blasts Stalingrad Armament Plants—Leningrad Objectives Bombed

MALTA HEAVILY POUNDED

Finns Active in Karelian Sector —British Attacks Repulsed Off French Coast

Domei

BERLIN, April 23.—The Luftwaffe carried its attack over the southern sector of the eastern front last night and dumped heavy explosives on armament plants in Stalingrad, of the lower Volga area causing explosions and fires to break out, the High Command announced today.

Moreover, German land offensives were successful in several sectors while a futile Soviet thrust in the northern and central sectors was frustrated with devastating counter attacks.

Also, German air units swept over Leningrad yesterday and bombed

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CHUNGKING FEARS OF BEING DESERTED WARRANTED

SAIGON, April 23.—Chungking's growing fears that she would be left out in the "cold" now that the Anglo-Americans have completely drained her resources to further their own selfish ends became warranted as evidenced by today's developments in the British House of Commons, it was disclosed by political observers here.

Apparently believing that the isolated Chiang Kai-shek would no longer be of any use to Britain, Richard G. Casey, newly appointed British Minister to the Middle East, in a recent radio broadcast emphasized the need for Britain's cooperation with the United States, but failed to make any mention of China or Russia.

A fiery debate flared up in the British House of Commons as members of the Independent party, who well aware of Britain's own sad plight, disagreed with Mr. Casey by charging that the time was not yet at hand when these allies should openly be deserted.

In reply to their question of why Mr. Casey so untactfully ignored Britain's present allies, Deputy Prime Minister Atlee made the pitiful excuse that Casey's broadcast was based on Anglo-American relationship only, the report said.

U.S. CLAMPS DOWN ON LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LISBON, April 23.—The United States War Department took drastic measures against the London Daily Mail's war correspondent in Washington and forbade him to continue reporting on the movements of the U.S. military forces, according to reports reaching here from the United States.

The joint Army and Navy press committee had charged that the correspondent had been hindering their operations by telegraphing their every movement, and had asked the War Department to take immediate action, the report added.

Nanking Expecting Much From Gen. Sun Who Severed Relations With Chungking

Domei

PEKING, April 24.—It is not at all accidental that General Sun Liang-cheng, former vice-commander of the 39th Group Army and commander-in-chief of the First Guerrilla Corps in the Chahar zone, severed his ties with the Chungking regime to join the Nanking Government, said Major-General Takayoshi Matsumuro to the press today.

Major-General Matsumuro, while acting as adviser to the Northwestern Army under General Feng Yu-hsiang, had been acquainted with Lieutenant-General Sun who was then a right-hand man of General Feng.

Although he was forced to fight against Japan by General Chiang Kai-shek at the time of the Tsinan Incident, he fully appreciated our claims and positively cooperated with Japan for the settlement of the incident, Major-General Matsumuro said.

Lieutenant-General Sun is a man of sincerity and has won the confidence of subordinate officers and men. Once he joined the peace camp, he will do everything in his power for the restoration of peace in China with unshakable determination, the Major-General added.

Blow to Chungking

Domei

TSINAN, April 23.—The appointment of General Sun Liang-cheng, former vice-commander of the Chungking 39th Group Army, who yesterday joined the National Government of China at Nanking with his forces, as new commander-in-chief of the Nanking Second District Army, will prove a heavy blow to Chungking guerillas under Generals Tang En-po, Sun Tung-hsuan and Yu-Hsueh-chung in North China, observers here declared today.

The same observers also expressed their belief that General Sun's army will greatly help to accelerate peace and order in western Shantung and southern Hopeh Provinces.

'DEATH BATTALIONS' PLANNED BY BRITAIN

To Be Composed of Pilots of Torpedo Planes to Attack Japanese Warships

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 23.—Declaring that radical steps should be taken to counter the Japanese offensive in the present war, the Daily Mail in an editorial today, proposed the organization of a British "death battalion" composed of pilots of torpedo planes.

Following the overwhelming defeats experienced by the British Navy off the coast of Java as well as in the Bay of Bengal, criticism of the failures of the British Navy has been voiced so loudly among various circles that the problem is being prominently discussed by the London press.

The Daily Mail asserts that selected men, who would take any risk carrying out their objective should be organized into a special battalion for torpedoing Japanese warships at any price.

"Even if 45 British planes out of the 'death battalion' were lost, the remaining five may succeed in sending a Japanese warship to the bottom of the sea," the paper declared.

New Zealand's Status

Domei

LISBON, April 23.—Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced in Wellington today that New Zealand and the Fiji Islands will be placed under the newly-established South Pacific Command as distinguished from the Southwest Pacific Headquarters, according to an Australian radio corporation broadcast intercepted here today.

The Prime Minister admitted that the wish of New Zealand was to

(Continued on Page 2)

CHURCHILL'S REPORT IS NOT MADE PUBLIC

Critics of Premier Believed to Have Expressed Complaint During Secret Session

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 23.—The secret session of the British House of Commons on Thursday afternoon in the course of which Winston Churchill presented his report on the war situation, lasted for four and a half hours, Swedish papers report from London.

The duration of this secret session allows the conclusion that after Churchill's report a lengthy discussion must have taken place in the course of which the critics of the Premier expressed their complaints. That Churchill hardly satisfied his critics can be seen from the fact that after the conclusion of the secret session the wish for a public discussion had by no means been dropped. Government quarters, however, emphasized that such public debate in the House of Commons would unnecessarily take too much of the time of the Premier who was already overburdened with work.

Dominion Loyalty Waning

Transocean

BERLIN, April 22.—Declaring that there is no doubt but that Britain is in an extremely tight spot, Der Angriff, Berlin newspaper, points out that even the loyalty of the British Dominions to their mother country is waning.

This sorry state of affairs, the journal states, has without doubt been brought about by the British Premier's promises which, far from materializing, have burst in the air like so many punctured toy balloons.

Changes His Plan

Even Churchill himself has changed his tone, the paper continues, pointing out that about a year ago, the Premier declared that help was

(Continued on Page 2)

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN IN PANAY FINISHED BY JAPANESE UNITS

All Key Points Along Coastline From San Jose to Capiz Under Control

CORREGIDOR DRIVE FIERCE

Powerful Formations of Japanese Aircraft Bomb Kiangsi And Chekiang

Domei

PANAY ISLAND, April 24.—Carrying out powerful onslaughts since their landing, the Japanese Forces operating on Panay Island yesterday completed mopping-up operations.

All key points on the coastal line connecting San Jose, Iloilo and Capiz have been brought under Japanese control, while enemy resistance in the mountain regions of the island has also been subjugated.

Iloilo Razed by Enemy

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON PANAY ISLAND, April 24.—Two thirds of Iloilo city, including its most prosperous sections, were destroyed systematically by about 250 American and Filipino troops who set fire to houses when the Japanese Forces landed near the city early April 16, a certain influential citizen of Iloilo revealed today.

According to the report, requisition of private motor-cars, foodstuffs and other materials was started and evacuation of non-essential citizens to the countryside was urged on December 22.

Anti-Japanese propaganda was intensified by the local English and Spanish press in January, and in March, the press began to urge scorched-earth tactics.

Corregidor Pounding Heavy

Domei

LISBON, April 23.—Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, Commander-in-Chief of American and Filipino Forces in the Philippines, revealed in a dispatch to Washington that Japanese artillery fire thundered against Corregidor with furious intensity today, according to a United States War Department announcement relayed here from Washington.

Kiangsi, Chekiang Bombed

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 24.—Powerful formations of Japanese aircraft yesterday carried out bombing attacks for the fourth consecutive day on key points in Kiangsi Province, concentrating bombs upon Kian, it was reported here today from Chungking.

Meanwhile, Japanese air units the same day subjected strategic points in Chekiang Province to devastating assaults, the Chungking message also revealed.

Just Before Cebu Landing Was Staged

The vivid action-photo reproduced above shows a unit of the Imperial Forces just prior to the successful landing on Cebu. When the Japanese troops entered the city, the second largest in the Philippines, they found it virtually destroyed by fires set by the retreating U.S. forces. The enemy first set fires at random to the houses of Japanese and native residents, later setting ablaze gasoline tanks, warehouses and military establishments. More than 200 Japanese who had been interned have been rescued by the Imperial Forces. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571. Photographed by Camerman Kunihira of the Navy Press Corps.)

SPANISH-AXIS AMITY STRESSED BY SUNER

Wholehearted Support Is Voiced By Foreign Minister in Interview

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the Scandinavian Telegram Bureau, Dr. Vigo Jensen, had an interview in Madrid with the Spanish Foreign Minister, Serrano Suner. The Foreign Minister stated in this interview among other things:

"Spain's policy is sufficiently known. We are not neutral, but nonbelligerent. It would be impossible for Spain to maintain neutrality in a war in which on one side the countries fighting are our friends and on the other side those which have shown themselves our enemies. The Axis Powers lent us their assistance while we were fighting for our lives against Bolshevism. These Powers and Spain have the same political and national ideology and we are linked up with each other by many other bonds. For four years we fought against Communism and the Democracies helped not us but our enemies.

Fighting for Reds

"Today, the Democracies are practically fighting for the victory of Bolshevism. One has to recognize that, whether one wants to or not. I cannot understand either why England on the day when Germany started the war against Soviet Russia did not try to come to an understanding with the Reich on all European and African problems and, what would only have been natural, join Germany in the fight against the greatest menace to the world. The war policy of the Allies is today dictated by the Soviets. We Spaniards cannot be indifferent toward the outcome of the war. We have serious reasons to hope that our friends will win. That is why we have sent the Blue Division to the Eastern Front. It is composed of the elite of our youth, both physically and intellectually, and we are sorry to have lost so many young men already whom the country urgently needs in its reconstruction work."

South American Relations

With regard to Spain's relationship to South America the Foreign Minister stated:

"From the Spanish point of view, the most important result of this war will be that Communism will be destroyed and Europe saved from Bolshevization. You will recall that the Caudillo stated in Sevilla: 'We Spaniards want to do everything in order not to see the Russians win'. This statement characterized Spain's attitude toward the European war. We know what Communism means. Spain has suffered more from it than any other country and the work of reconstruction is extremely difficult because material and money, foreign credits, etc. are all lacking.

"A Communist Europe would mean the total collapse of Spain and we do not intend to watch, with our hands in our pockets, any such development. That is why we were sorry to see that the South American countries—countries of the same blood and spirit as Spain—maneuvered themselves into a position which can only be called a negation of all vital Spanish ideals. Spain does not demand anything for itself from its brothers beyond the Atlantic. Spain only considers itself as the spiritual home country of all peoples, speaking Cervantes' language. This affinity is felt by us so deeply that the attitude of those countries is watched by us with the keenest interest. It is my conviction that a great economic and political future is awaiting those South American countries which manage to keep out of the war."

General Suner then discussed the recent transformation of the French Government. He said: "It is well known that for many years we have enjoyed poor relationships with France. Without showing us any consideration, France profited from Spain's weakness. Agreements we had signed were not observed by the French Government. This applied in particular to those concerning Morocco. And during the civil war we were treated still worse by France than by any other country. But after France's collapse our relations with, as well as our feelings toward that country have changed.

Respect Others' Misfortunes

"The Spaniards are a noble people who respect the misfortune of others. Furthermore, the personality of Marshal Petain is held in high esteem by us. I believe that it was wise to call Laval back to power. He has been called a traitor to his people but history will no doubt prove that he was right and that, instead of having been a traitor, he is a patriot. From the purely Spanish point of view, I can frankly state that I am not interested in France's present problems. Seen from the French point of view, one must admit that the reshuffling of the Government in Vichy is a wise action, and considered from a European angle the change in the French Government is a noteworthy political symptom.

"It proves that finally France has realized that it lost a whole winter by waiting for the Soviets to destroy the German armed forces. It is beyond me how a country, accustomed to thinking along military lines, could attribute any decisive importance to a few partial successes of the Russians. I am glad to be able to state that France too is now of the opinion that the war will be won by the Axis Powers. The evolution which has taken place of late in France, is of particular interest."

In conclusion, the Foreign Minister spoke of the continuously closer cooperation between Portugal and Spain, two countries the practical problems of which are in many respects identical and whose vital interests have always run parallel. "The meeting in Seville," the Foreign Minister declared, "was a great success. General Franco's and my own conversations with Prime Minister Salazar—undoubtedly one of the greatest statesmen of our time—have led to many excellent results. We have had some very serious talks which were imbued by the feeling of mutual loyalty. Relations between the two Iberic countries have never been heartier than today. We Spaniards never forget those who have helped us in the hour of distress."

Reich Has Busy Day Raiding All Fronts; Murmansk Hit Hard

(Continued From Page 1)

objectives in the metropolis.

On the other hand, Finnish forces supporting the Axis cause in the Karelian sector, south of the Kola Peninsula, have repulsed 150 enemy attacks during the past 10 days. In the battles, the Soviet forces left more than 14,000 dead as well as numerous prisoners and equipment.

Meanwhile, German dive bombers, fighters and pursuit planes pounded military objectives and airdromes on Malta Island from dawn to dusk yesterday. In fierce dog fights over the island, nine enemy warplanes were shot down.

It is also reported that the Luftwaffe was active over the British Isles last night as formations swept across the channel to strike an ammunition plant in southern England.

Also, German patrol boats clashed with British motor torpedo boats off the French coast on April 21 and scored serious damages to the enemy craft.

In the meantime, German minesweepers engaged another unit of British motor torpedo-boats in the waters south of Boulogne, in northwestern France, last night and sank one enemy craft and damaged two more while the German boats returned to their bases.

During these brief skirmishes small British assault groups were landed on the north coast of France but they hurriedly withdrew without their equipment as German coastal guards went into action.

Murmansk Raiding Described

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 23.—With regard to the German air attacks on the port establishments and supply institutions of Murmansk from Wednesday night to Thursday, the German High Command stated that the German bombers penetrated the Soviet Russian anti-aircraft barrage toward midnight dropping bombs on the designated objectives. Direct hits in the port establishments brought forth major destructions.

This successful operation was followed the next morning by German dive-bombers, which carried out the raid in several waves. Escorted by chasers, the German dive-bombers appeared over Murmansk.

The Soviet Russian fighters, which had taken off in order to ward off the German attackers were immediately challenged by the German chasers so that the JU-88 dive-bombers carried out their work of destruction without hindrance. A total of 9 Soviet Russian chasers were shot down while only one German plane was missing.

British Attack Foiled

Further details about the unsuccessful British attempt to land on the French Channel coast to the south of Boulogne were published by the German High Command.

The enemy was first observed when cutting the barbed wire entanglements on the beach whereafter they staged a mad shooting with machine guns and rifles into the plain darkness.

From the flashes of their reports it was ascertained that about [illegible] enemy soldiers had landed there. Within a few seconds, the German defense was ready. Searchlights flared up and the fire from the German machine guns gave the enemy a hot reception.

Subsequently, the British soldiers immediately retreated aboard two speedboats, which had been waiting close to the beach at a distance of about 100 meters. An artificial fog screen indicated the way the boats had taken. Soon afterward German speedboats appeared and followed the enemy to the open sea.

With the arrival of dawn, it was noted that the British had left behind all their materials and that they also must have suffered some wounded as was indicated by the traces of blood. All in all, the British soldiers had been on French soil for only about eight minutes.

Egypt to Grow Tobacco To Counter Curtailment Of Foreign Deliveries

Transocean

ANKARA, April 3.—Tobacco reserves in Egypt are rapidly dwindling, and the Government is contemplating an increased cultivation of tobacco in view of the difficulty of securing greater imports from abroad. The Turkish crop, a great part of which formerly was sent to Egypt, is reported to have been bought up entirely by Germany and Britain, while supplies can hardly be expected under present circumstances from China and Japan, which formerly supplied Egypt with tobacco of an inferior quality.

H.M. The Emperor To Grant Audience To Thai Delegates

(Continued From Page 1)

Prince Fumimaro Konoye the Chairman of the club will make a welcome address, followed by a reply from Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol, and a speech from Ambassador Direck, and others.

Later they will be conducted to the Takarazuka Theater where a special show will be staged in their honor.

The members of the special Thai mission, after spending a night at the famous spa of Beppu, left for Moji at 2:38 on April 24 en route for Tokyo. At Beppu the delegates visited the "Seven Wonders of the Spa," and the rabbit and sheep ranches in the suburbs.

LEARY ANNOUNCES STAFF

Allied Naval Command Includes Mostly U.S. Officers

Domei

LISBON, April 23.—Vice-Admiral Herbert H. Leary, newly-appointed commander of the Allied naval forces, today announced the line-up of his staff, composed mostly of American officers, it was reported here today from Canberra.

The Allied naval staff reportedly comprises 11 Americans, while only two Australians and one Dutch officer are included.

Among the staff members are Captain J. Cary Jones, chief-of-staff, Captain J. H. Carson and Captain A.A. Antrim, the Canberra report revealed.

New Commissioner Named

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 15.—Wei Hsi-liang, Commissioner of the Public Health Bureau of the Nanking Municipal Government, has resigned, and Chu Tung-chou has been appointed to succeed to the post. It is expected that the transfer of duties will take place at the end of this month when the necessary arrangements are completed.

1942-43 Vital Goods Mobilization Plan Passed by Cabinet

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all branches of the Government concerned in the matter.

The plan was offered to the Cabinet on Friday by President Suzuki. Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and other Ministers interested, spoke in supplementing Lieutenant-General Suzuki's remarks in explanation of the plan.

The program was adopted by the Cabinet without amendment.

President Suzuki began his statement to the public which explained the circumstances leading to the determination of the 1942-43 materials mobilization program, by saying that after careful and minute study and examination of basic factors involved, the plan was speedily prepared, thanks to the perfect cooperation rendered by the various Ministries concerned, the Army and the Navy in particular.

To Bolster Armaments

The present plan, Lieutenant-General Suzuki continued, was formulated chiefly for the purpose of bolstering armaments, which are absolutely necessary for bringing about a successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia. He further revealed that in preparing the plan special thought was given to the following points:—

1. Hitherto an annual material mobilization plan was followed later by a working scheme for each quarter of the fiscal year, but the working plans for each quarter have been prepared and decided upon simultaneously with an explicit view of minimizing as much as possible unavoidable revisions of the working plans in the course of their operation.
2. In order to secure supplies on a sounder basis, distribution plans have been set up for different regions, seasons and commodities.
3. Arrangements have been made to secure a supply of a part of the vital goods expected from the Southern Regions.
4. Attention was paid to the questions of ensuring an adequate supply of foodstuffs, of accelerating construction of new ships and of strengthening air defense facilities, as well as those concerning increased production of iron, steel, aluminum and other war materials.
5. The demand and supply of daily necessities has been specially planned.
6. Special arrangements have been made with respect to the demand and supply of petroleum, taking into account estimated acquisition of oil from the Japanese occupied areas in the Southern Regions.
7. A Greater East Asia trade plan has been set up on the basis of the present material mobilization plan in order to expedite the construction of the proposed Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Referring to the supply situation in the current fiscal year, Lieutenant-General Suzuki declared that available supplies of various goods have been considerably increased due to effective measures adopted by the Government for increased production, more aggressive reclamation of used goods, augmented supplies from Manchoukuo and China, acquisition of materials from the Southern Regions and fuller utilization of warehoused stocks. However, he added, a tightness still is inevitable in the supply of goods for civilian demand and Government requirements other than munitions, in view of the character of the Material Mobilization plan, which should conform with the circumstances facing the country.

The Planning Board chief at the same time assured that, in view of the true phase of a total war, the Government paid particular thought to the problem of securing the standard of the livelihood of the people in formulating the present material mobilization plan, and that the plan would be enforced in consonance with various other measures so that satisfactory results may be obtained.

RESHUFFLE IN VICHY STATED AS TIMELY

Petain Government Forced Now To Reorientate Policy to New Situation

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 16.—Commenting editorially on the reorganization of the Vichy Government, the new China Daily News declares today that the Petain Government has at last been forced by circumstances to follow the right political path. The decision of the United States to back General Charles de Gaulle has left no ground for a Franco-American compromise, and the reorganization of the Vichy Government with the participation of M. Pierre Laval has thus been announced.

The journal reviews the great difficulties encountered by France since her collapse and her lack of decision in her political policy. The daily says that France has reaped nothing material in either the political or diplomatic field in the past two years. The difficult position of the Petain Government can easily be imagined when the traditional relations between France and Britain and America, her navy and her large colonial empire are taken into consideration. However, it is plain that unless France does not wish to continue her existence in Europe, she must adopt a new stand toward the New Order in Europe.

In connection with the foreign policy of the Vichy Government, Pierre Laval has issued a warning that France's difficulties are due to the undeciding attitude of the Petain Government and that only madmen expect assistance from Britain and the United States. Since the Syria Incident last year, French relations with England have become a thing of the past, but her lingering attitude toward Washington remains the greatest obstacle to the improvement of Franco-German relations.

Now that America has openly recognized the de Gaullist regime the Petain Government has been compelled to reorientate its national policy. Speaking on French policy recently, Admiral Francois Darlan stated that 1942 would be one of the hardest years of the war for France, but that France was determined to live, hold together her colonial possessions and to establish a new internal body politic in accordance with her established policy. In conclusion, the paper declares that the established national policy of France can be realized only after she has undergone a reorientation politically.

COMMITTEE TO LOOK AFTER DR. SUN'S MAUSOLEUM SET

President Wang Ching-wei Instructs Minister of Foreign Affairs to Make Arrangements

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 16.—A committee for the custody of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum will be organized in accordance with a resolution adopted at the 51st meeting held recently by the Central Political Council.

According to an announcement, the committee will be composed of Chu Min-yi, Chen Chun, Hsu Su-chung, Hsiao Chi-ping, Chow Hsueh-chang, and Su Cheng-teh. President Wang Ching-wei has specially instructed Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Secretary-General of the Central Kuomintang, to arrange with the various authorities concerned for the organization of the committee.

Formation of the said committee is necessitated by the fact that the Mausoleum has fallen into a state of neglect since the outbreak of the China Affair.

TO CONTROL FOODSTUFF

Bureau Director Hou of Kiangsu Mapping Out Measures

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, April 16.—After a careful study by competent authorities, measures for the improvement and stabilization of the food situation in Kiangsu Province are mapped out, stated Director Hou of the Foodstuff Control Bureau of the Kiangsu Provincial Government today during a press interview.

He said that the rules governing the registration of existing stocks of foodstuff among the people and shops are also under careful consideration. Those who fail to register their stocks are liable to severe penalties, added the Director. Firms dealing in grains must also report the quantities of their new stocks before moving them into shops or warehouses, Director Hou stated.

TO DISCUSS CHILD WELFARE

Founders to Hold First Joint Meeting to Map Plans

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 16.—With plans and preparations completed for the organization of a Joint Board of Child Welfare organizations in this city, the first joint meeting of the founders is scheduled to the held shortly to discuss ways and means for promoting child welfare activities.

The new joint organization will do its utmost to bring relief to the homeless and destitute children in this city, to safeguard their health and also to provide refugee children with rudimentary education.

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Imperial Visits to Yasukuni Shrine

ASAHI—Today, the second day of the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will be pleased to pay Their Imperial Majesties' respects to the newly-enshrined 15,017 souls of war dead. The festival is a five-day affair from April 24 to 28. It is with awe and trepidation that we describe the personal visits of Their Imperial Majesties to the shrine to pay homage to the enshrined deities. This is not only the glory of the enshrined deities, but of the 30,000 family members of war dead and the 100,000,000 people of the nation as well, who are all moved considerably by the great Imperial benevolence.

At 10:15 a.m. today, when His Imperial Majesty will reverently worship the souls, the entire nation will pause for one minute in silent prayer. This solemn and holy time means the offering of reverent prayers to the souls of the loyal and brave dead by the Japanese nation. It is the very time when the Japanese must further strengthen their great determination to the achievement of the War of Greater East Asia.

Materials Mobilization Plan

MIYAKO—The Materials Mobilization Program for the 1942-43 fiscal year was formally adopted at today's Cabinet meeting. Significance embodied in the new plan has been explained in the form of a statement by the President of the Planning Board. Needless to add, this plan is indispensably important for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia and the strengthening and expansion of the national economy.

The first program was formulated in 1937 immediately following the outbreak of the China Affair. The new program is the sixth such plan.

Because of the fact that this country is going through the War of Greater East Asia, everything has been progressing favorably in connection with the formulation of the program. It was submitted to the Cabinet early this month. Since then, it has been investigated closely with the result that it has just been adopted. All went well as far as the new plan is concerned. A new record has been set as to its formulation technique.

1942-43 Materials Mobilization Program

CHUGAI—The War of Greater East Asia is an armed war. At the same time, it is a war of material resources. As a war of material resources, the current struggle dwarfs either the Manchurian Incident or the China Affair.

The Japanese armed forces have been successful in the Southern Regions where the reconstruction program is in progress. It is up to the Government and people of this country to use the military and economic results which have been achieved in this area in completing the program for strengthening the defense of the country to an extent which will insure victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

The Government has approved the Materials Mobilization Program for the 1942-43 fiscal year. The plan is notable for the fact that the results which have been achieved by the Imperial Forces in the southern area were taken into consideration in formulating details of the plan. As the President of the Planning Board pointed out in his statement on Friday, the program is based on the principle of bringing the War to a victorious conclusion. There is no doubt about the need of strengthening the defense of the country. The question would seem to be the extent to which defenses should be increased.

The program contains several items which are absolutely necessary for the winning of a final victory in the War. One of these items calls for measures for speeding up the construction of shipping. It is to be hoped that the Government will carry out the program in a manner which will not affect the living of the people seriously.

Churchill's Report Is Not Made Public

(Continued From Page 1)

coming and that deliverance was sure. Now, Churchill has abruptly stopped promising deliverance and is begging for it—from any quarter willing to grant it.

The article follows:

A little over half a year ago Churchill declared in a speech; "Help is coming; mighty forces are arming on your behalf. Have faith; have hope; deliverance is sure. There is a sign which we have flashed across the waters. And if it reaches the hearts of those to whom it is sent they will endure with fortitude and tenacity their misfortunes in the sure faith that they too are serving."

There was the sign that was flashed across the waters, alright; but one is rather inclined to believe that the Australians are wondering where that help that Churchill promised so generously is . . . and when it is coming. As far as the Dutch in the East Indies are concerned . . it's too late already.

The situation has surely changed. Today we don't find Churchill promising assistance anymore. He's begging for it—from any quarter willing to grant it. And what about those people to whom aid had been promised? Australia definitely has abandoned all hope of getting the slightest assistance from Britain. London commentators spend a good deal of their time talking about the long distances involved, the lack of shipping and the awful perils of the voyage. Churchill would like to help Australia; but unfortunately circumstances do not permit him.

Acute Ship Shortage

The shipping shortage is so acute that Churchill can't even find a few transports to send home the Australian soldiers he had dispatched to North Africa and the Middle East. And, demonstrating again the loyal unity of the Empire and the United nations, William Lyons MacKenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, casually told the Canadian Parliament that Canada would not send an expeditionary force to Australia.

Meanwhile, in London, Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, caustically told the people of Britain that if the Allies are ever going to launch an offensive, they'd better do it in 1942 and not in 1943. Time, he reminded them, works for both sides . . so don't count on it. The Red Ambassador made only slight reference to the promised aid from Britain. Apparently, being a more or less realistic soul, he had long ago given up his illusions about bundles from Britain. After all, he's been in England long enough to know what the British can do in the way of sending war materials to Soviet Russia. He knows every angle of the transportation difficulty . . . the British Government's rubber stamp reply to any demand to honor Churchill's promises.

'Death Battalions' Planned by Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

remain under the unified direction of General Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Headquarters, but strategic contingencies prevent this.

Despite the creation of the dual headquarters, however, he said that full collaboration in strategical operations will probably be maintained.

U.S. CONTRACTS FOR ALL OF PERU'S RUBBER CROP

Dire Shortage Forces Hull to Grant Many Concessions for Vital War Material

Domei

LISBON, April 23.—As American wartime industries are faced with a shortage in rubber supplies, the United States and Peru have signed an economic agreement, according to which the United States is to buy all Peruvian exportable rubber in the next five years, according to a Washington report received here today.

Announcement was made today of the signing of the agreement between Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and O. Ramos Cabieses, Peruvian Finance and Commerce Minister, who is now visiting the United States, the report said.

The United States Import-Export Bank reportedly will grant a loan of $25,000,000 to Peru for purchases to be undertaken in the United States for needed materials, and assistance in highway engineering. Agricultural and scientific aid also will be given to Peru by the United States.

SWEEPING CHANGE PLANNED

Laval Expected to Reshuffle Vichy Diplomatic Corps

Domei

LISBON, April 23.—A sweeping change in the personnel of Embassy and Legation staffs of the Vichy Government is being planned by Premier Pierre Laval in order to clear out all pro-de Gaulle elements, according to a Geneva report received here today.

It is believed, that Premier Laval is considering such a move as a number of Vichy Embassy staff officials in Washington resigned and went over to the de Gaulle side immediately following the establishment of the Laval Cabinet, the report said.

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SCIENTISTS ON WAY TO UNVEIL MYSTERY

Japanese to Conduct Minute Research Work in Shansi Province

Shansi Province in China has for a long time been a mystery to geologists, archaeologists, biologists, anthropologists, meteorologists, and students of other branches of science.

It is expected, however, that this mystery will be unveiled when the work of the scientific research mission now on the way to China is completed.

The mission, organized by the Institute for Scientific Research in Natural Resources maintained by the Education Ministry, left Tokyo Thursday evening with the object of finding the key to the mystery of Shansi whose solution is necessary to exploit the province which is famous for its wealth in natural resources.

Operate From Peking

The field of operation of the mission will chiefly be Mt. Wutaishan and the surrounding country. The group will operate from Peking and Taiyuan.

Viscount Akira Toki, who will direct the work of the mission, discussing Shansi in a serial article contributed to the Asahi, says that Shansi is the preoccupation of all students of China.

"The mission has decided to work chiefly around Mt. Wutaishan for several reasons," writes the leader.

"In the first place, the mountain is the center of the religious life of the Chinese people.

"In the second place, the neighborhood of the mountain presents innumerable problems to geologists, biologists, and geographers interested in China.

"Mt. Wutaishan stands more than 3,000 meters above sea level, and is reputed to be the highest peak in North China. It has all the qualities of a lofty mountain. The meteorologists in the mission will study weather conditions peculiar to the mountain.

"The summit of the mountain, in a circular shape, is covered with pasture land. There are flowered alpine plants to be seen from July to August. The botanists in the group will make a comparative study of the plants of this mountain and Mount Paitaoshan in Korea, Mt. Muleishan in Jehol, and little Mt. Wutaishan in Inner Mongolia.

"Mt. Wutaishan has for ages been known as a medical plant growing district. The herbs of this mountain have yet to be classified.

"The rivers in the mountain whose water is clear for a Chinese river abound in salamanders. The fish will also be studied by the mission.

"The mountain is inhabited by farmers up to a height of 2,600 meters. This is unusual. Farming is impossible in Japan at places higher than 1,400 meters. The students of descriptive geography in the mission will try to learn how people manage to grow cereals on the mountain.

Problem for Long Time

"The structure of the earth in the neighborhood of Mt. Wutaishan has been a problem to geologists since Richthofen, the famous German geologist, made a special study of the relationship of three strata in the country adjacent to the mountain. When this relationship is known, the problem of the formation of the earth in China will find its own solution.

"Shansi is rich in mineral resources. The province, which is included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, represents an immense asset to the bloc. Chief among its resources are coal, lead and zinc.

"The archaeologists in the group will be busy inquiring into the role played by the priests attached to the Buddhist temples which dotted the mountain in the cultural development of Japan. Nearly 1,900 years back the mountain with its temples was a Mecca to the Chinese. Several Japanese priests went over to study Buddhism there more than 1,000 years ago, and returned to establish new sects of Buddhism.

"At the moment there are 30 Buddhist temples and an equal number of Lama temples at the mountain. The archaeologists in our group will find time to study the architecture of these temples and the paintings treasured in them.

"The earth at the foot of Mt. Wutaishan consist of yellow earth. The formation of this earth is not known even today. Dr. Tomita, a member of our mission, will attack this problem."

ECONOMIC CONFAB PLANNED

Kwangtung Decides to Hold Meeting With Other Provincial Officials

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 15.—Taking the opportunity of the gathering of the mayors and magistrates of the various cities and districts for their fourth convention, the Kwangtung provincial authorities have decided to call a South China Economic Conference.

Great importance is attached to the forthcoming economic conference, which is aimed at promoting economic development in South China and solving various problems relating to the people's livelihood.

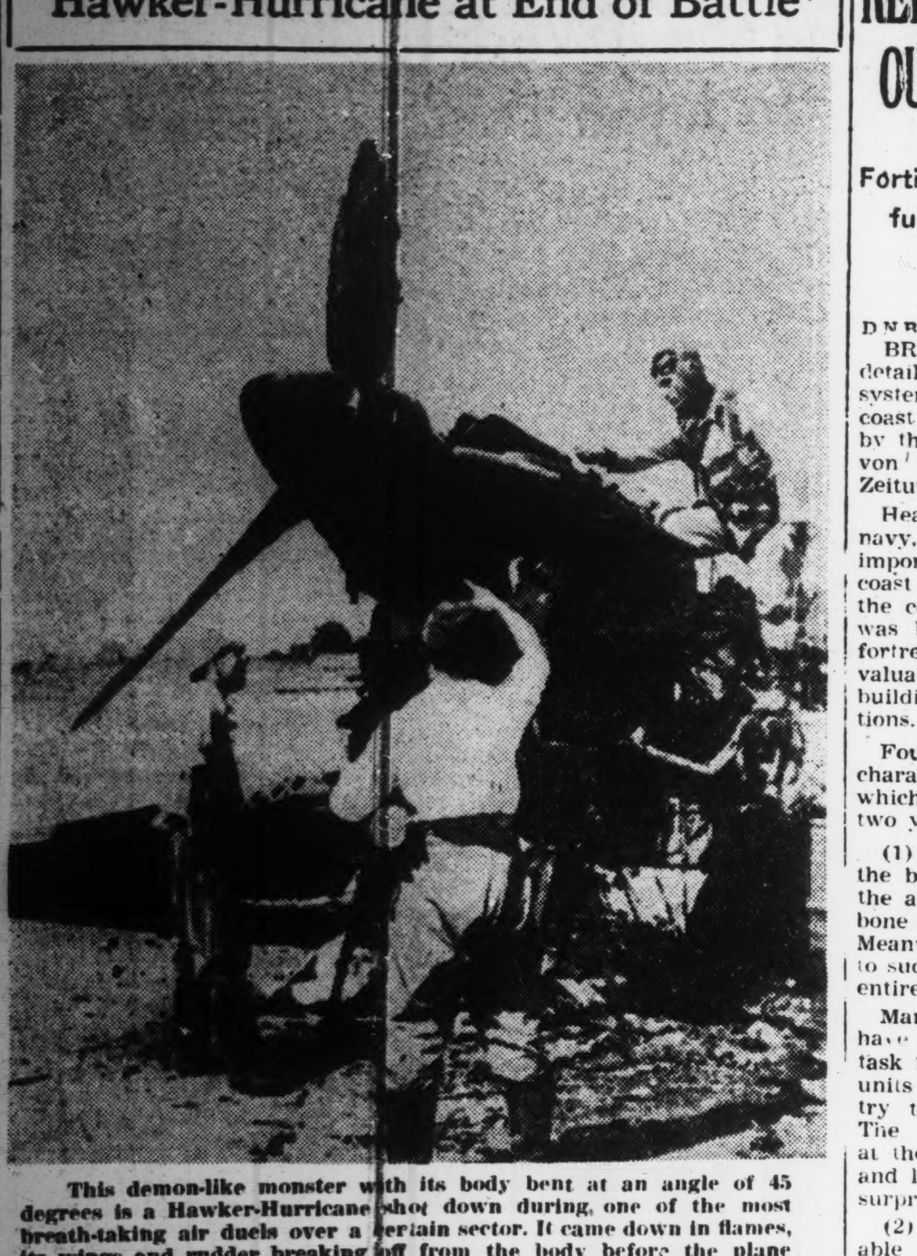
The conference will be held after the conclusion of the meeting of the mayors and magistrates.

To Aid China Farmers

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 15.—The Kwangtung Provincial Bank has formulated a plan for the extension of loans to agriculturalists and industrialists for the purpose of promoting productive enterprises.

Hawker-Hurricane at End of Battle



This demon-like monster with its body bent at an angle of 45 degrees is a Hawker-Hurricane shot down during one of the most breath-taking air duels over a certain sector. It came down in flames, its wings and rudder breaking off from the body before the plane dashed to the ground. The Japanese airmen here are giving it an autopsy. (Censored by War Ministry)

Anglo-U.S. Influences In Pacific Thing of Past

(Continued from Page 6)

1942, he announced that airplane production would reach the mark of 60,000 in 1942 and 125,000 in 1943.

Annual Production of Planes

As against this the American experts, by making a careful survey of technical installations in aircraft plants in January last year, placed the maximum annual production at 25,000. Even the United States War Department announced in March last year that the annual production of planes would be limited to 21,000. An American Senator went so far as to declare that the monthly production of aircraft in the country totaled 1,460, of which one half consisted of training machines, while those craft fit for action comprised only 245 light bombers.

This exposure failed to disillusion President Roosevelt who, indulging in his usual fireside chats, assured the American people that his naval and aircraft expansion projects when materialized would be sufficient to deal a decisive blow to Japan, Germany and Italy. By making this assertion, the American President completely ignored realities, leading to the Pearl Harbor disaster and the fall of Manila and Singapore. It has to be admitted that President Roosevelt is an inveterate victim of superiority complex in quantities.

(To Be Continued)

REICH'S FINANCES SOUND STRESSES COUNT CROSIGK

Excessive Purchasing Power Is Described as Chief Problem Now

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, April 23.—"Germany entered the war financially well prepared without having to make fundamental changes in its financial methods", declared Reich Minister of Finance Count Schwerin Crosigk in a statement before the German Chamber of Commerce.

He described as the chief problem the accumulation of an excessive purchasing power as a result of the restriction of the civilian market in favor of the war needs. The Minister stressed that such purchasing power had to be saved for a time when adequate quantities of civilian commodities were again available. Therefore, the savings made by the German people during the war, would be of the greatest importance for the individuals as well as for the whole economic system in post-war times, he said.

Dealing with the financial relations between the Reich and the Netherlands, the Minister pointed out that the idea of a European economic unity had been greatly furthered by the tearing down of the customs and currency barriers between Germany and Holland.

FRANCE DENIES RUMOR

French Ships in German Hands, Says Moscow Radio

D.N.B.

VICHY, April 24.—The assertions by the Moscow radio to the effect that German sailors had arrived at Toulon in order to take over the French warships was branded by the French Admiralty as a product of pure imagination.

The same radio station further asserted that in the course of the handing over of these ships collisions occurred between the German and French sailors. This assertion was likewise denied, and it was added that this information, like so many others, is pure invention and not worthy of comment.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 6)

snatched from the hands of its predecessors in that heroic, that unscrupulous age in which it was not unusual for freelance warriors to climb up to political eminence on the shoulders of their seniors and brothers, some of them even treading over the corpses of their own lords and benefactors, as indeed Nobunaga and Hideyoshi had done, or even as Iyeyasu himself had done. Loyalty to one's master was a virtue admired all the more because it was not a very common flower, and the elder statesmen of the Tokugawa house were ever haunted with the hobgoblin of possible disloyalty on the part of some of the 300 daimyo whose loyalty to Yedo was of course predicated on the power of Yedo to enforce it.

Coming at such a time the Ronin's gallant acts were hailed as heaven-sent; it afforded, in the eyes of the Shogunate, a great publicity value to the quality of loyalty, and the Shogun himself at once became one of the greatest "fans" of the Ronin. Though the Yedo authorities were obliged much against their will to "punish" the Ronin to uphold the dignity of the law, they were only too willing to encourage the general public to idolize them. After their harakiri they were made national heroes.

The status of the Kabuki stage was unquestionably elevated. Even those who had in the past regarded stage acting as a low entertainment and play-actors as little better than beggars and vagabonds, now seemed to make an honorable exception in favor of the Chushingura or the actors who happened to be playing in this drama, or Oishi Yoshio and his band were regarded as being of the best type of samurai. Anyone studying the history of the Kabuki stage of Japan will have to devote special attention to the great beneficial influence which this particular drama has exerted in enhancing the prestige of both the Kabuki actors and their art.

The Soga drama was of sourse eclipsed, but not entirely, by the great new luminary, Chushingura; for it has continued to this day to shed something of its old-time light, being played now and then, especially during the New Year season as a reminder of the good old days, now gone forever.

These two "revenge" dramas, so called, outshining stars in the Kabuki firmament, are still talked about in a language suggestive of "revenge" and "vengeance," and thus serve to create in the minds of foreigners and also in our countrymen an impression that Japan is distinguished from the rest of the world by the fact that its people seem to consider revenge as a supreme virtue and that therefore they must be a most revengeful people. This, as already said, is an error due to verbal misunderstanding, implying a wrong inference from a groundless hypothesis. The truth is that both Soga and Chushingura are dramas of life which were based on the most sensational incidents of the times concerned. They embody pictures of life, touched up, of course, with some colors of idealization—a life full of pathos and humor, and all that is noble and praiseworthy and also much that is sordid and dishonorable—a mirror of human society as it ought to be and as it is. They are not a glorification of revenge any more than Hamlet is a glorification of suicide or Othello is a justification of murder through jealousy.

(To Be Concluded)

Appointed Army Adviser

Motoya Masunaga, member of the House of Representatives from Fukuoka Prefecture, was on April 10 appointed adviser to the Army in the Southern Regions, the War Office announced Friday.

REICH DEFENSE LINE OUTLINED BY WRITER

Fortifications on Atlantic Carefully Prepared to Ward Off Enemy's Attacks

D.N.B.

BRUSSELS, April 23.—The first details about the German defensive system, built along the Atlantic coast since spring 1940, are given by the war reporter, Captain Ritter von Schramm, in the Brusseler Zeitung.

Heaviest batteries of the army and navy, he writes, were posted at all important points of the Atlantic coast in 1940. At the same time, the construction of a fortified zone was begun under the direction of fortress experts, who had gained valuable experience during the building of the Westwall fortifications.

Four points are mentioned as characteristic for this fortified zone, which had been constructed within two years.

(1) The artillery. Right from the beginning, heaviest batteries of the army and navy were the backbone of the German maritime front. Meanwhile, they have been extended to such a degree that practically the entire coast is covered.

Many mobile railway batteries too, have been stationed there. Their task is to fight down the big naval units of the enemy, which might try to approach the coastal area. The German defenses have also at their disposal numerous medium and light batteries to ward off any surprise attacks.

(2) A defense zone of considerable depth. The whole coast has been converted into a well organized defensive zone of great depth. It embodies defenses to be held by the infantry. They are well camouflaged and designed to take the enemy by surprise. There is also a system of ground and air defenses incorporated in this zone.

(3) Mobile defenses. The defense organizations of the army are well trained for great initiative and activity. Mobile reserves which mainly consist of motorized formations can be easily sent to the specially menaced points and are of greatest importance in the coastal defense. They are the active element of the German defense, which is aided in the West by excellent roads. Strong tank formations also play an important role in this defensive system.

(4) Watchful patroling. The German defensive front naturally has at its disposal a comprehensive and attentive patrol system on the sea and in the air, which excludes every major surprise.

Patrol boats of the navy are at duty every day and night. They form the protection against approaching enemy naval units and report and help to ward off approaching enemy planes. Short and long distance reconnaissance of the air force is also constantly at work.

According to this exact plan which admits of no gaps, the British Isles and the North Sea as well as the Atlantic areas are controlled in order to make out every movement of ships of the enemy. Major concentrations of ships or transport movements can scarcely escape this watch so that major landing operations of stronger enemy forces are doomed to failure.

However, it must be regarded as possible that minor forces will attempt a coup de main at some point of the coast, the writer points out, especially under the protection of the night but he declares, major landing operations as have been carried out by the Japanese Forces in East Asia are practically out of the question on the European maritime front.

TURKISH COURT FINES 4 BRITISH DIPLOMATS

Held Responsible for Damage Caused to Istanbul Hotel In Explosion

D.N.B.

ISTANBUL, April 23.—With regard to the explosion in Istanbul at the Hotel Pera Palace in May last year, the Istanbul Commercial Court has made an important ruling.

The owners of the hotel which suffered great damage during the explosion, had filed a suit for damages, based on the investigations of the police at that time which had resulted in the statement that the blast was caused by explosives in the baggage of British diplomats.

The Istanbul Commercial Court has now ruled that the following persons are responsible for the payment of the damages amounting to 442,000 Turkish pounds: the former British Minister to Sofia, Rendell, the former British Consul to Sofia, Brenan, the former British Vice Consul to Sofia, Harrison, and the former British Air Attache to Sofia, Stanley Patrick, whose whereabouts cannot be established at the present.

The Court published the ruling in all papers so that the persons in question might pay the damages during the legally customary period during which a protest can be filed. The ruling stated that explosives had been contained in the baggage of the British officials.

Shanghai District Courts

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 15.—Cases of robbery and theft committed in the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai will be handled by the district courts in these two special areas, instead of by the Shanghai Peace Preservation Headquarters, according to instructions from the Ministry of Justice and the Military Commission.

Oil Town of Balik Papan Now Booming With Activity as New Order Restored

The oil town, Balik Papan, of Borneo has revived. Japanese atmosphere prevails for strains of "Aikoku koshinkyoku" can be heard in the streets, and before long collective farms will be opened to enable the people to meet their own food demand, reports an Asahi correspondent in that town, as he describes the construction of a New Order under the Japanese Army there.

"The oil on the surface of the sea glistens brilliantly in the morning sun. From somewhere around the guard house sweet voices of children singing the 'Aikoku koshinkyoku' can be heard," he states.

"Cute little Indonesian children come running to the guard house and scream out 'Good morning' in Japanese. Then a sun-burnt Japanese soldier smiles out of the window and returns a 'Good morning'. Thus, morning breaks upon the oil town of Balik Papan with the cheerful greetings of the soldiers and the Indonesian children.

"More than a month has passed since the capture of the town by the Imperial Army on February 24. The smoking ruins of the residential and the business sections and the pitiful remains of the oil tanks relate vividly the horrors of the war.

New Order Prevails

"However, no such traces remain in the hearts of the people. The gloom on the faces is no longer there, for there is no Dutch army now to oppress them. Although their homes may be gone, they are perfectly safe now. Only the looks of peace and hope now brightens the face of every one of them.

"In the latter part of March, the Imperial Army had given them permission to return to Balik Papan from the interior, where they had taken shelter. Subsequently, the inhabitants began to return from April 4, and at present 18,000 Malayans, and 2,000 Chinese, are back in their home town.

"To those who have lost their homes, the dormitory of the B.P.M. Oil Company and the barracks of the native soldiers have been opened. Work is also given to those who have lost their former jobs. From April 13, 600 have been at the task of clearing away the ruins of the town.

"Electric lights have begun to brighten the streets at night. Markets have been opened, and construction work of the town is progressing with full speed.

"'Only fools and the poor walk in the streets at daytime' used to be a popular proverb of Balik Papan. But things have changed now. The streets are busy with Japanese soldiers looking after the peace and order of the town, with laborers working to revive the place, and with housewives going to market.

Greet Japanese Soldiers

"Whenever an inhabitant meets a Japanese soldier, he is sure to raise his hand and greet with a 'Good day, sir,' or some would hold the soldiers' hands and say, "He's same with us.' It must be a joy to them to see the Japanese soldiers have even features similar to theirs.

"Balik Papan is the 'Oil City' of the East Indies together with Tarakan. The odor of oil flows in every part of the town. The notice of 'No Smoking' can be seen distinctly in the entrance of Balik Papan Harbor. Just toss a cigarette butt into the water. Then the oil on the water surface will catch fire and you will be caught in a sea of fire.

"Before the current war, the B.P.M. Oil Company used to take oil mainly from the oil fields in Sanga Sanga, which is 100 kilometers away from Balik Papan. The oil was then sent to the oil refinery of Balik Papan.

"The annual production in 1938 was 1,700,000 tons, while the amount exported in the same year was 46,160,000 guilders and the daily capacity for oil refining was about 5,000 tons.

"The oil pipes connecting the Sanga Sanga and Sumbodia oil fields that were destroyed by the Dutch Army have been repaired with great speed by the Japanese Army, and after an investigation it has been found out that fine oil incomparable to that which was formerly exported to Japan can be taken from these fields.

To Boost Farming

"One of the problems here is the scarcity of food. To cope with the situation, plans to open collective farms and use waste land have been made.

"Each collective farm will be run by about 150 farmers, who will be given not only the land and farming tools but ¥15 per month for food as well and the products of the farms will be taken by the farmers.

"Moreover, waste land and farms that formerly belonged to the Dutch will be opened to the inhabitants, who will be encouraged to cultivate onions, tapioca, coconuts, and pineapples to the fullest extent.

"The collective farms will be run mainly by the Malayans, while rice planting will be in the hands of the Chinese.

"Plans for raising the price of rice is also under way. It won't be long before the food problem of Balik Papan will be solved."

Infinite Imperial Solicitude and Sympathy Over-Awes Families of Fallen Heroes

April 24 was the first day of the Extraordinary Grand Spring Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine. More than three hundred nurses, the "angels in white," were there in their uniforms, looking toward the sanctum where the brave heroes they had nursed are now enshrined.

Fireworks were sent up and this marked the arrival of the Imperial Messenger. The worshippers from Gifu Prefecture, comprising some five hundred people, were the first to assemble, and they were joined by the people who had been lodged near Kudan.

Mothers who had lost their sons, young widows who had lost their husbands, all looked respectfully toward the Inner Sanctum where the Imperial Messenger was paying his respects to the enshrined spirits, and wept at the infinite Imperial solicitude and sympathy.

The silence was broken by the Army band playing in front of the great Torii. The worship of the representative corps had begun.

With the steady tramp of marching feet the Army Corps passed through. Then the mounted men of the Imperial Guard followed. The Navy Corps marched after the Imperial Guard. Every one of them was thinking of fallen comrades now enshrined, and saying in his heart, "Well done, comrade. I'll follow soon."

In the sky above, the airplanes circled.

The worship of the Army and Navy Corps ended by noon, and was followed by the worship of the general worshippers.

The worshippers from Osaka, Shimane and Tottori were entertained at the Kabuki-za and at the To-geki. During the interval at the Kabuki-za, when the guests were assembled in the restaurant, it was noticed that an elderly lady was walking about in their midst, ministering to them, pouring out tea for them, opening their lunch-boxes for them, etc.

She was none other than Madame Katsuko Tojo, wife of Premier General Hideki Tojo. Those who later found this out were overwhelmed with emotion.

At the To-geki Restaurant the guests were ministered to by another elderly lady, who did her best to make them feel comfortable and to see that they lacked nothing. She was none other than Madame Yoshiko Shimada, wife of Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada.

From the 24th to the 28th, the worshippers are allowed to visit the Ken-an-fu and the Shinjuku Imperial Garden.

On the 24th from 1 p.m., eighteen groups of worshippers, comprising about 1,800 people, worshipped the Imperial Palace, and later respectfully visited the Ken-an-fu. From 1-4 p.m. they were taken to the Shinjuku Imperial Garden. They returned with awe in their hearts at the infinite kindness of the Imperial solicitude and sympathy.

Progress in Japan Of Metal Work Told

(Continued from Page 4)

of helmet was a domelike headpiece, strengthened with ridges of iron plates, while flaps formed of a number of narrow plates hung at the sides, and covered the back of the neck. From the center, just above the forehead, rose two curious curved horns, called tsunomoto, and between them was worn the crest of the warrior.

In a famous suit of Miochin armor of the twelfth century the helmet has a dragon worked in repousse coiling round it, the head, with open mouth, glaring from between the tsunomoto, while the tail forms the spike on the top. Although wrought in so hard a metal as iron the dragon's head stands up in relief at least an inch from the background. Similar work in repousse adorns the breastplate and armpieces.

MINIMUM AGE LOWERED

Working Girls in U.S. Can Now Start at 16

Domei

VICHY, April 23.—At the request of the War Department, the United States Department of Labor today lowered the minimum age of working girls for national defense industries from 18 to 16, according to a Havas dispatch from Washington.

Overtime and night work of girls below 18, however, is still prohibited, the report added.

Kobe Notes

The second German-Japanese sports meet is scheduled to take place on Hankyu Nishinomiya Ground on Sunday, April 26, from 12.30 p.m. sharp.

The sports meet will be featured by a hockey game and a soccer match, the Germans playing an all-Kansai team in the former and an all-Kobe eleven in the latter.

The German teams will be composed of German Sports Club and Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club players.

The Japanese hockey eleven comprises the cream of the Kyodai, Kobe Shodai and Tokyo university graduates, two of whom are former Olympic teamsters. The soccer line-up includes mostly "old boys" who once kicked the leather for Waseda, Kyodai and Kwansei Gakuin.

The Kobe Lawn Tennis Club spring tournament got under way a few days ago with the draw for the events including many new names—mostly German residents who have joined the local club since the fall tournament.

The men's singles open championship promises to be interesting and much more open than usual. P. Gasille is not participating but in his place is a newcomer who is reputed to be as good a player, if not better. The "threat" is G. Hesse who is a southpaw. Four players, namely, Isaacsen, Baer, Rodriguez and Hesse, appear to have an almost equal chance of taking the laurels. There are 21 participants in the singles championship and this should bring all the abovementioned four players into the semi-finals. Similarly, in the men's doubles, the finals should witness the Isaacsen-Rodrigue team pitted against the Baer-Hesse combination.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on April 23: Viscount N. Ando, Viscount M. Hoshina, Mr. K. Iriye, Mr. and Mrs. H. Inno, Mr. A. Lamschke, Mr. A. Lesourd, Viscount C. Matsudaira, Mr. K. Korohashi, Mr. Y. Nomura, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. P. Schweblin, Mr. H. Sato, Mr. Y. Takata, Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. T. Yokoyama, Mr. S. Yamaguchi, Mr. E. Yamada, Viscount M. Ikeda.

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Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

morning on a launch and bring her in alongside the pier. Defying the rough seas which made navigation in a small boat hazardous, he got two men, as usual, to row him ashore: Ogura, a quiet and well-behaved sailor, and Mikami, who was something of an imbecile. The slow progress of the boat provoked the Captain into complaining about their work at the oars, in consequence of which he quarrelled with Mikami, who threatened him.

(To Be Concluded)

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Big Six Collegiate League game. Waseda vs. Imperial and Keio vs. Hosei. Meiji Shrine baseball stadium. 12:30 p.m. Professional games. Kurowashi vs. Taiyo and Nagoya vs. Kyojin. Korakuen stadium 1 p.m.

RUGBY

Kanto Collegiate League matches. Meiji vs. Nichidai at Hachimonyama. 2:30 p.m. Hosei vs. Imperial at Sumiyoshi, 2:30 p.m. Waseda vs. Takudai at Higashi-fushimi. 3 p.m.

HOCKEY

Kanto Collegiate League matches. Shodai vs. Keio at Tsukishima. 1:30 p.m.

TENNIS

Collegiate League. A division. Keio vs. Imperial at Hiyoshi, 12:30 p.m. Waseda vs. Shodai at Totsuka, 12:30 p.m.

CONSTRUCTION SOLDIERS WILL BE RECRUITED SOON

Overseas Training Camp to Hold Entrance Exams Throughout Japan

The Overseas Workers' Central Training camp at Amanuma, Suginami-ku Tokyo, which trains "construction soldiers" to strengthen the Co-Prosperity Sphere, will hold entrance examinations in the various cities throughout Japan.

On April 26 examinations will be given in Nagoya, on April 28 in Sendai and Fukuoka, on April 30 in Kobe, and on May 1 in Tokyo. The one-year training period will begin on June 1.

Exceeding the school's enrollment capacity of 60 by almost six times, 350 have applied, of which half have at least a college education. A few letters pleading for permission to enter have also been received.

All trainees will lodge at the dormitory, and they will hear lectures in the mornings, do group work in the afternoons, and hold meetings at night to make further investigations about the places where they hope to be sent as well as to cultivate their characters.

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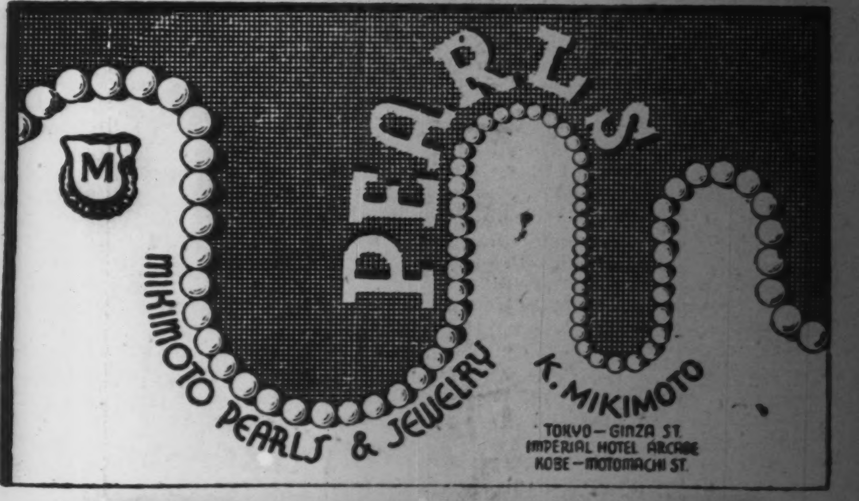

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GARACIA

Beautiful Narrative Of Love, Sacrifice

This is the fifth of the series of stories on women famous in Japanese history. It is a translation of the narrative appearing in "Nihon Meifuden" by Eiji Yoshikawa.

The smoke from the burning Honnoji Temple floated sadly toward the morning sun. No sooner had the temple began burning at daybreak that morning than the name of Akechi Mitsuhide, the leader of the riot, and the death of Oda Nobunaga were passed from lip to lip far out into distant countries amidst the surprise and horror of the people.

It was especially so with the castle of Shoryuji, which was in the District of Otokuni of Yamashiro Province, a short distance from the center of the riot. When dawn began to reflect upon the silvery waters of the Katsura River, the dispatch rider was already screaming, "Lord Nobunaga has been killed. Lord Nobunaga has been killed," into everyone's face and was stumbling into the inner enclosure of the castle.

It was on June 2 of the 10th year of the Tensho Era. The dewdrops on the trees threw a fragrant scent about them. The air was sweet.

Garacia completed her morning toilette and kept gazing into the mirror. She was not admiring her own beauty. She was in rapture over the goodness of this world. After her pleasant sleep, the green of the trees and the grass was delightful. The fresh morning wind kissed her and danced around her. She was happy that she was alive.

"I wonder if there's anyone happier than I. I have never been as happy as I am now." Garacia wanted to feel as much as she could this happiness which was in her, for happiness, if you don't grab for it when you see it come to you, will pass by without your being aware of it.

Was it a premonition? She had never felt so in other mornings.

Her toilette completed, she went to her husband, Tadaoki's room, to Tadaoki, who was usually at his pay her morning respects. However, archery or was reading books on military scientice at that time of the morning, was nowhere to be seen.

"Has his Lordship gone for his bath?" she asked the page who was sitting on the veranda.

"No. He has been called by the Great Lord and has gone to the western enclosure." The western enclosure was the residence of Hosokawa Yusai, the father of Tadaoki.

"Is that so." With these few words she went back to her room, where she took her baby boy, Yoichiro, from the nurse and began to feed him.

A Tragedy

"My mind is set. Please do not bestow such little pities on my wife. I ask you to leave her to me." Young Tadaoki expressed his mind.

Although a samurai, his father was a very gentle person. Coming from a noble family, he was well versed in poetry as well as in ancient practices and customs. If Akechi Mitsuhide could be called the intelligentsia of that time, Fujitaka must be called the savant of ancient learnings. Although these two scholars differed in their ideas concerning culture, they were bound strongly to each other through reasons more than one.

While Mitsuhide was lodging as a common ronin, or masterless samurai, at the home of Asakura of Echizen, Hosokawa Yusai, in the service of the wandering shogun, Yoshiaki, was roaming in the same region as Mitsuhide. He came into contact with Mitsuhide at this time by whom he was advised to go into the service of Oda Nobunaga, who, Mitsuhide said, was the only dependable war lord of that time.

After Lord Nobunaga came into power, he, Yusai, received the old territory of Shoryuji, while Mitsuhide, who received extraordinary favors, was made the lord of Kameyama Castle. Mitsuhide had received benefits and kindnesses that could never be returned in this world alone.

It was not only as his lord that Nobunaga bestowed favors upon him. The one who had brought forth the marriage of his second daughter, Garacia, to Tadaoki, the heir of Yusai, was no other than Nobunaga himself. It was four years ago, in the seventh year of Tensho, when both Tadaoki and Garacia were 16 years old that a beautiful wedding ceremony was held through the kind efforts of Lord Nobunaga.

This relationship of Yusai and Mitsuhide, made through the marriage of their son and daughter, was not an accidental one. Since those days when both were mere ronins, Yusai had respected Mitsuhide highly and had trusted him. Their difference in the line of learning did not matter. Mitsuhide was brave, well-cultured, intelligent, and at the same time was a great warrior. Till this very morning he had never regretted his friendship with him.

"That Mitsuhide should kill Lord Nobunaga . . . That he has caused a riot and has made this beautiful city into a battle ground . . . I cannot believe it." Yusai was saying to his son, half-fearfully, half-unbelievably. "But all these reports . . . Besides Mitsuhide himself has sent me a letter asking me to support him. Frankly, I don't know what to do. Tadaoki, whose side will you take?"

To this Tadaoki repeated the same answer he had given before.

"I have no bow and arrow to side with a rebel who has killed his master. As for my wife, my mind has already been made. I shall make my forces one with anyone who wishes to avenge the Lord and shall do everything to kill that ungrateful Mitsuhide."

"You have spoken well. I am of the same mind as you." Saying thus, Yusai went into the altar room, where he vowed before the burning light that he would avenge his master's untimely death. And on that day he had his head shaven and entered priesthood.

After the conversation with his father, Tadaoki gathered his chief vassals to whom he expressed his and his father's decision. When he went back to his room the sun was way down the western sky. He had completely forgotten about his breakfast and lunch.

Refuses to Leave

The news of Nobunaga's murder by Mitsuhide had wound its way even into Garacia's enclosure, where there were only women. However, in here, no one dared to whisper such words as rebel or villain, or mention the name of Mitsuhide, for every one, even to the lowest servant, knew that the beautiful wife of Tadaoki, who had come here as a bride four years ago, was the daughter of this villain, Mitsuhide.

"Garacia. Garacia." Tadaoki called from his room. No answer came. Knowing that she would be in her room, he went there. . . . alone. This was no time for an attendant to be beside him.

He looked into the room. It was still, without even a servant in sight. Only, in a corner was a beautiful woman, weeping silently.

"Garacia. . . . Garacia!"

"Yes, my lord." She lifted her face slowly and looked at her husband standing before her.

"Have you heard about it?"

With these words of her husband, new tears came gushing forth. The happiness and the charm that reflected in the mirror that morning had disappeared from her face.

"Although you are not to be blamed, I cannot let you remain here any more. The vengeance of the people is sure to fall on you. I don't know what harm they will do to you as the daughter of Mitsuhide. Garacia, you must go. Go to the mountain. Way into the mountain of Mitono. Departure now is no other than mercy to you."

Garacia remained silent. Then suddenly, she burst out crying bitterly. Although a mother of two children, she had only passed her 20th birthday.

Tadaoki, seeing her cry so bitterly, went to close the door, and sitting beside her said, "You understand, don't you? Leave here secretly at night. I shall let Yoneda Kingoro, Kaniko Zaemon, and Iwanari Hyosuke go with you as your attendants. Go to the convent in the mountain this very night."

Lifting her tear-soaked face sadly, she suppressed her sobs and said, "And what of my child? My son Yoichiro? Am I permitted to take him with me?"

"What an absurd thing you say. How can I leave my heir in the hands of a rebel's daughter. That cannot be! You are going alone."

"Can't I take him with me?" She bit her lips and trembled. Her face paled from a ghastly decision she had just made.

"Then . . . then . . . Death is all that remains for me, for my son means life to me."

"Enough!" Tadaoki shouted at her and in the next moment he was calling for his attendants. "Heisuke! Kinhachiro! Are you ready? Put my wife, no, I mean Garacia into the palanquin." An answer was heard from the yard. Garacia, losing her composure completely, cried out, "Let me at least die within this castle," and pulled out her dagger. Tadaoki snatched it quickly away from her and flung it into the hallway.

"Go!"

"No. I won't."

Her voice became sterner. Tadaoki bit his lips vexedly. Couldn't his wife understand his real feeling?

"I will not go, although I may seem to be disobeying your command." She was no longer in tears. With her dagger taken away from her, she sat quietly in the room where night had come completely.

Tadaoki thought better. No, it was better not to drag her away against her wishes. He went out into the hallway and sent away his attendants.

(To Be Continued)

SOUTH AFRICA RUPTURES RELATION WITH FRANCE

Prime Minister Says His Country No Longer Able to Maintain Vichy Ties

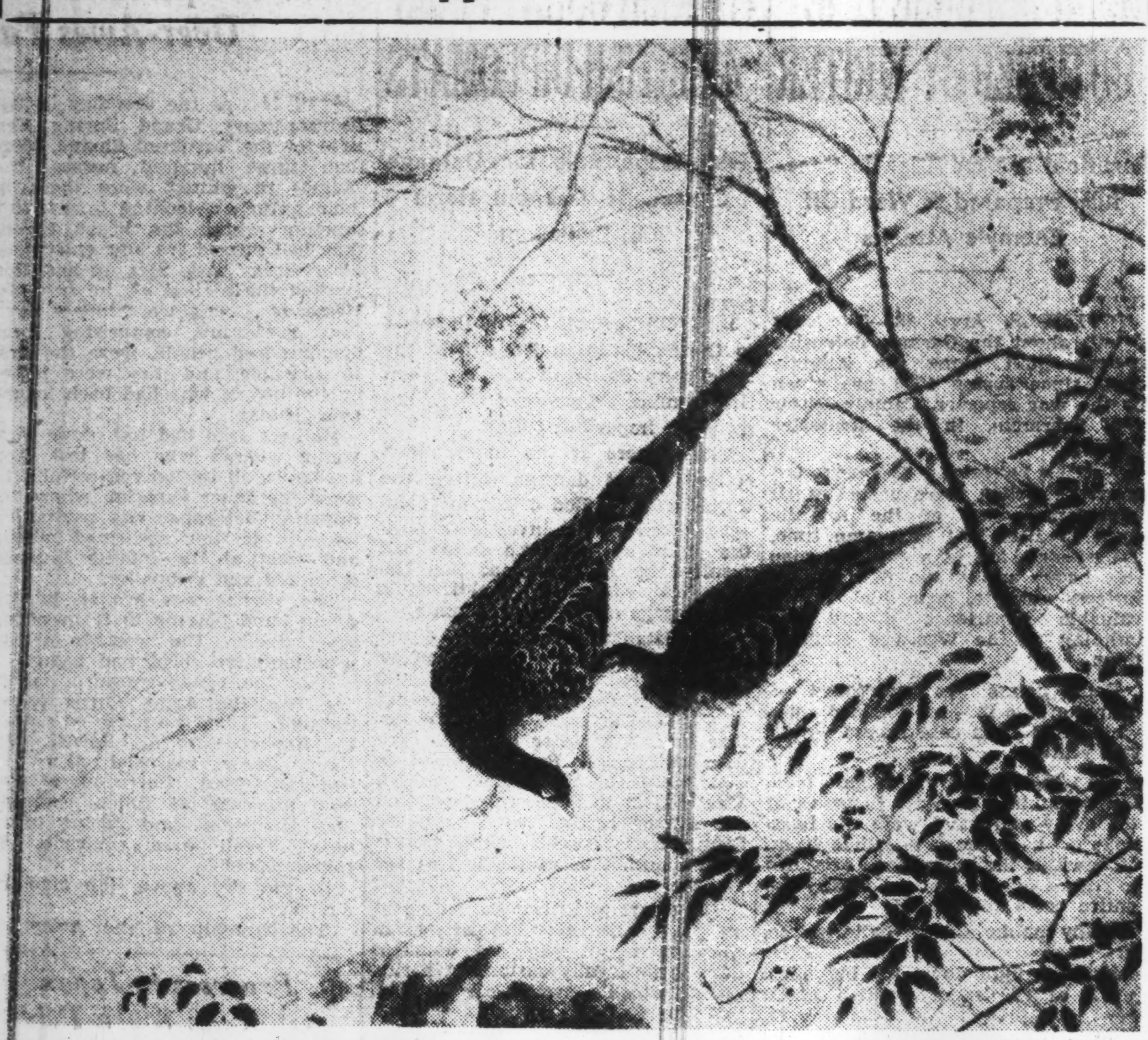
Domei

LISBON, April 23.—The Union of South Africa today announced a diplomatic rupture with France according to a telegram from Pretoria, capital of the Union of South Africa.

Prime Minister General J. C. Smuts today handed an official memorandum to Ernest Maurice de Sumonin, French Minister to the Union of South Africa, stating the Government of the Union of South Africa no longer is able to maintain diplomatic relations with France in view of the altered situation resulting from the change in the French Cabinet, the report said.

A German News Agency dispatch from Vichy says the French Government has not yet received official information on this matter.

Copper Pheasants



Displayed now at the Uyeno Fine Arts Gallery are many fine paintings by outstanding modern painters. Above is a work by Ryoho Sendai which is attracting much comment from art connoisseurs.

Prince's Help To Blind Men Remembered

Interest in the blind was first aroused in Japan in the 9th century when Prince Hitoyasu went blind and became a priest. The Prince developed a personal interest in those without sight and distributed his income among them. He is revered by all the blind people in Japan today. After his demise the Imperial Court continued the Prince's benefactions. And, in memory of Prince Hitoyasu, the Prince's blind attendants were appointed to look after the welfare of the blind throughout Japan; those, showing capacity, brought about the appointment of other blind men to Government service, states a noted authority.

At this period there were two distinct classes of blind people in Japan, monks and laymen. The most famous of the former belonged to a Buddhist sect, and traveled the country playing musical instruments and offering up prayers. Of the laymen a few adopted literature, while the lesser educated practised acupuncture, massaging and shampooing; professions which were reserved to them to a great degree, the guilds to which they belonged being powerful.

In 1870 many of the privileges of the blind, the Government posts, the levy and right of monopolization of certain professions, were swept away, those with sight being permitted to enter into competition with them. A few years later (1878) the first private school for the blind and dumb was opened by private enterprise. There are many in existence now. The system is free, co-educational, vocational and residential. Voluntary contributions and Government grants defray expenses.

Standley Meets Stalin

Domei

MOSCOW, April 23.—Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, called officially on Premier Josef Stalin at the Kremlin this afternoon for the first time since his arrival here. Ambassador Standley had extensive conversations with Premier Stalin as well as members of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat.

How to Speak Japanese

Ninth Lesson

NUMERATIVES (Continuation)

Hon (trunk) used in counting round, long objects, as trees, sticks, legs, fingers, needles, cigars, fans, ropes, etc.

ippon one, **ni-hon** two, **sam-bon** three, **shi-hon** four, **go-hon** five, **róppon** six, **hichí-hon** or **naná-hon** seven, **hachí-hon** eight, **ku-hon** nine, **júppon** ten.

Uchiwa wo **íppon** mótte kité kudasai. (Bring me one fan.)

Hari wo **go-hon** kudasai. (Give me five needles.)

Mái (shrub) used in counting flat things, as paper, clothes, blankets, coins, boards, dishes, etc. This numerative does not suffer any alteration, nor does the preceding word.

ichí-mai one, **ni-mái** two, **san-mái** three, etc.

Kamí wo **yo-maí** kudasái. (Give me four sheets of paper.)

Kettō wo **rokú-mai** mótte kité kudasái. (Bring me six blankets.)

There are about thirty numeratives used to indicate the groups into which objects are classified. A full list of numeratives will be given in a future lesson.

The Conjunction AND

When three or more nouns follow one another and the last two are joined by **and**, this word may be translated by both Japanese conjunctions **to** and **soshité**, following each other in succession. When using the double conjunction **to soshité**, the speaker's voice dwells a little on the first conjunction **to**. The use of **to soshité** corresponds more or less to the use of the English **and then**.

Watakushí wa ringó **to** nashí **to soshité** míkan ga sukí désu. (I like apples, pears and oranges.)

Watakushí wa inú ni-hikí to néko sambikí **to soshité** róppa no háto wo mótte imásu. (I have two dogs, three cats and six pigeons.)

Without the use of **soshité** no pause should be made after uttering the last conjunction **to**.

Watakushí wa inú ni-hikí **to** néko sambiki **to** háto róppa mótte imásu.

When a numerative is used, the last two words of a succession of nouns may be joined by **soshite** only, without **to**.

Watakushi wa inu ni-hiki **to** neko sambiki **soshite** hato roppa motte imasu.

Vocabulary

canary **kanariyá** cow **meushí**
goldfish **kíngyo** pigeon **háto**
goose **gachō** sheep **hitsují**
blanket **mōfu, kettō**; cane **sutékki, tsúe**; dish **sará, o-sará**; fan **sensú, uchíwa**; umbrella **karakása, amagása**.

Exercise

(1) Anó onná-no-hitó wa sannín kodomó ga arimásu. (2) Watakushí wa musukó ga futarí musumé ga yonín arimásu. (3) Séito ga imashitá ka.—Go-nin séito ga imashitá. (4) Watashitachí wa go-hikí no umá to sámbiki no ushí to soshité ni-juppikí no hitsují wo mótte imásu. (5) Anó otokó-no-ko wa roppikí no inú to ni-hikí no néko ga arimásu. (6) Watakushí wa kingyó ga jū-sámbiki arimásu. (7) Anáta wa gachō wo mótte imashitá ka.—Jū-roppikí mótte imashitá. (8) Anó onná-no-ko wa háto wo ni-jū-go wa mótte imásu. (9) Watakushi wa kanariyá wo rokú wa mótte imashitá. (10) Ahiru ga imashitá ka.—Hái, júppa imashitá. (11) Hon wo mótte imásu ka.—Go-satsú hon wo mótte imásu. (12) Empitsú ga arimásu ka.—Hái, empitsu ga shi-hon to pen ga sámbon arimásu. (13) Sutékki wo mótte imásu ka.—Sutékki wo shi-hon mótte imásu. (14) Karakása wo ni-hon mótte kité kudasái. (15) Kettō wo ni-mái kudasái. (16) O-sará ga arimásu ka.—Jū-mái arimásu. (17) Kamí wo jū-go mái mótte kité kudasái.

CONVERSATION

Ikura How much? (price)

Koré wa **íkura** désu ka. (How much is it? or How much for this?)

Ichí yen désu. (It is one yen.)

Soré wa **íkura** désu ka. (How much is that?)

Jū-go yen désu. (It is 15 yen.)

Takái désu. (It is dear.)

Amarí takái désu. (It is too dear.)

Maketé kudasái. (Please make it cheaper.)

Mótto yasúi no ga arimasén ka. (Haven't you a cheaper one?)

Koré wa mótto yasúi désu. (This is cheaper.)

Aré wa **íkura** désu ka. (How much is that?)

Ni yen go-jússen désu. (It is two yen and fifty sen.)

Yasúi désu. (It is cheap.)

O-tsurí wo kudasái. (Give me the change please.)

Verbs Most Used in Daily Conversation

Note: The words in parenthesis indicate the present of the indicative. **okíru** (okimásu) to get up from bed; **nerú** (nemásu) to sleep; **nirú** (nimásu) to boil (transitive); **nierú** (niemásu) to boil (intransitive); **yakú** (yakimásu) to roast, to burn; **tabéru** (tabemásu) to eat; **nómu** (nomimásu) to drink; **araú** (araimásu) to wash; **kirú** (kimásu) to put on clothes; **kíru** (kirimásu) to cut; **núgu** (nugimásu) to take off clothes; **yómu** (yomimásu) to read; **káku** (kakimásu) to write.

The past tense is obtained by using the suffix **mashitá** instead of **másu**. Examples: **káku** to write—**kakimásu** I write, you write, he writes, etc.; **kakimashitá** I wrote, you wrote, etc. —**tabéru** to eat, **tabemásu** I eat, **tabemashitá** I ate—**nómu** to drink, **nomimásu** I drink, **nomimashitá** I drank.

Won't Celebrate Birthday

Domei

VICHY, April 23.—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief-of-State, will be 86 years old tomorrow, but in accordance with the Marshal's request, the occasion will not be celebrated owing to the existing emergency.

Oda Nobunaga Constructed Azuchi Castle Which Was Claimed to Be Finest in Land

Oda was the name of a great family of daimyo descended from the Taira clan. Nobunaga (1534-1582) is undoubtedly the most famous and interesting member. Expert in all manner of warlike exercises he gave little heed to the Government of his domain. So much did he neglect his lands that one of his retainers, fearful for his lord's future, sent him a letter urging him to change his mode of life and then committed suicide. Nobunaga, touched by such devotion changed for the better.

When he was twenty he married the daughter of Saito Hidetatsu, and it is said that when the latter visited him he found his soldiers poorly clad and bearing rude arms. But when Nobunaga visited his father-in-law he took care to go in fine armor with the best of his men. Being ordered by the Emperor Ogimachi to restore peace in the land, Nobunaga in 1564 subjugated the province of Mino, set up his headquarters at Gifu, and then attacked Omi. Finding great difficulties in his path, he obtained the aid of Takeda Shingen, Asai Nagamasa, and Tokugawa Ieyasu and conquered the powerful Lord of the province in 1568.

In 1570, the warlike monks of Mt. Hie had become boisterous, and Nobunaga decided to put a stop to their great influence; but as they were supported by the neighboring daimyo he decided to use the Christian devotees who were so numerous at the time and built for them a temple at Kyoto. Takeda Shingen and the monks thought of attacking him in 1571, but he forestalled them and burnt three thousand of their temples. Takeda Shingen, jealous of Nobunaga's growing power slandered him and the Shogun Yoshiaki foolishly agreed to assist in destroying him. But Nobunaga attacked the palace and capturing Yoshiaki, exiled him to the castle of Wakai, in Kawachi. This was the end of the Ashikaga Shogunate. He went from one conquest to another and had many honors conferred upon him by the Emperor. When he was killed by one of his own retainers at the temple of Honnoji, in Kyoto, in 1582, he was 49 years old. Irritable by nature and most severe, he made many enemies, who called him Bakadono (Lord Fool).

It was Nobunaga who built the castle of Azuchi, near the shores of Lake Biwa, in Omi, renowned at the time for being one of the finest strongholds in the land, as well as for its unique style of architecture. The inspiration for this structure was the outcome of his friendship with the Jesuit priests and the pictures they had shown him of European buildings.

Development In Metal Work In Japan Told

The history of metal work in Japan which has developed to a very high stage artistically was described in a popular art magazine recently. The article follows:

One of the finest and oldest bells is at the temple of To-Dai-ji at Nara. Cast in 732 A.D., it stands 13 feet 6 inches high, the diameter across the rim is 9 feet 1 inch, while the weight of metal is over 40 tons.

The method of ringing such a bell is different from that to which we are accustomed. Instead of a loose tongue hung inside, a heavy swing beam is mounted outside the bell, which it strikes on the rim. The vibrations of each stroke are allowed to die away ere the next is struck, and the great waves of sound go pealing for miles over the quiet countryside.

The casting of a temple bell was made the occasion of a great religious festival. A large kiln was built, worshippers attended from all the surrounding country, women casting their ornaments into the melting-pot. The priests announced with a loud voice the successful accomplishment of each stage of the work, and the concluding operations took place amid scenes of great rejoicings.

At To-Dai-ji is also a very fine specimen of a temple lantern, ornamented with beautiful openwork panels; while at the temple of Kofukuji, Nara, is a masterly piece of bronze in the shape of a musical instrument, a sort of gong, called the Kwagen-Kei, surrounded by four twining dragons—a most fantastic but vigorous piece of modelling.

The mirrors of polished bronze are said to have been first cast about 100 A.D. They are of two kinds—the first fitted with a handle, or with a stand of metal or carved wood; and the second much smaller, often not more than four inches in diameter, with a hole at the back through which a cord passed. The face was burnished, and the back beautifully wrought in designs of great delicacy.

Method of Casting

The method of casting employed in these and similar articles, which is still characteristic of Japanese work, was as follows:—An exact model of the object, with the ornamentation complete as in the finished article, was made in wax. A slip was then prepared with very fine sand, clay, and water, and the model carefully coated with the mixture, special care being taken to run it into all the hollow places, so that a complete skin covered the wax at every part. When the first coat dried another was added, and another and another, a slightly thicker paste being used for each successive coat. A coarser and stronger mixture was used for the outer layers, till the model was incased in a hard, solid crust.

Vent holes were then drilled and the wax melted out. After being carefully heated the molds were ready to receive the molten metal, which was then poured in. When the casting was cold the molds were broken off and the metal exposed to view. This system not only ensured individuality in the work, a fresh mold being made for each piece, but allowed of a depth of modelling and under-cutting which would have been impossible had the mould been in pieces to be drawn apart and afterward used again.

The metal work of Japan may be conveniently grouped in three classes. First, the early work characterized by extreme elegance, ornament being used sparingly, though with great taste and often marvelous vigor. Then comes a middle period, dating from the coming of the Tokugawa dynasty at the end of the sixteenth century, when a class of work highly ornamented and rich in detail came into vogue. And, lastly, we have the more modern naturalistic school, wonderful in technique, but lacking the inspiration of the older styles, and beside it appearing dull and commonplace.

A piece much esteemed by some critics is the large Koro, or incense burner, of quite modern work, cast in 1878—a life-sized study of peacocks, doves, and sparrows. It is certainly a wonderful piece of realism. The poses are natural, the texture of the feathers is imitated in the unyielding metal with marvelous fidelity, single plumes standing out in full relief; but, placed beside the best old work, the whole thing seems trivial and even vulgar. The birds are lifelike to just this extent: if they were only colored we should think they were stuffed specimens. But from the true artist we get more than this camera-like reproduction of nature; he can also give us the spirit.

Armor Makers

But in the early years of Japan the implements of war chiefly occupied the attention of the metal worker, and during the bitter civil wars that devastated the country the swordsmith and the armorer became persons of great importance.

The famous family of Miochin has been associated with the making of arms and armor as far back as records extend. An authentic member of the family, Masuda Munemori, wrought helmets and armor in 75 a.d.; and, further back still, there is the legendary founder of the line, who is said to be the grandson of the god Takara himself, who taught him the art of working in metals. From the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries they held the position of armorers to the Imperial Court.

The armor of the Miochins was formed of thin iron plates, very light, but wonderfully strong. One specimen, a helmet of the sixteenth century, though 12 inches in length, 10 in width, and 8 in height, only weighs 2 lbs. 2 oz. The usual shape

(Continued on Page 3)

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Radio Program

Saturday

—Morning—

6:30 "National Resolution," by Chuichi Ariyoshi, president of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Chorus, "Umi Yukaba," "The Song of Yasukuni Shrine," and "The Special Attack Flotilla"; Wind Music, "Japanese March Album."
7:50 Radio Exercise for Schools.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk, "War Orphans," by Teruko Kaneko; Music.
10:00 Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band: "Patriotic March" and other wind music.

—Afternoon—

12:30 Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band.
1:30 Talk, "War Heroes," by Masami Shimoda.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
5:00 News; Music.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama, "An Engineer Corps," by Gen Shimizu and others.
6:30 Talk, "Guardians of The Empire," by Tsurukichi Maruyama.
8:00 Drama, "A Neighborhood Unit in Kudan," by Tatsuya Ishiguro and others.
9:00 News; "Yasukuni Shrine Special Spring Festival Hour"; Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast From Berlin: Addresses by Lt. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, and The Leader of The Hitler Jugend; Lecture on "Germany's Young Men and Boys in Wartime," by Rokuzo Yaguchi, 3rd Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin; Music and Chorus.

Wanted to Buy

DECORATIVE art articles of all kinds, such as cut glass, curios, flower vases, china ware as well as used clothing, gramophone records, etc., bought at attractive prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama, Tel. 2-2356.

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FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GARDEN chairs and table, garden umbrella, Singer or other German or American sewing machine, oriental carpets by private household. Apply Box 131, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

OIL paintings (originals or copies) of old European masters wanted by private party. Please apply Box 121, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

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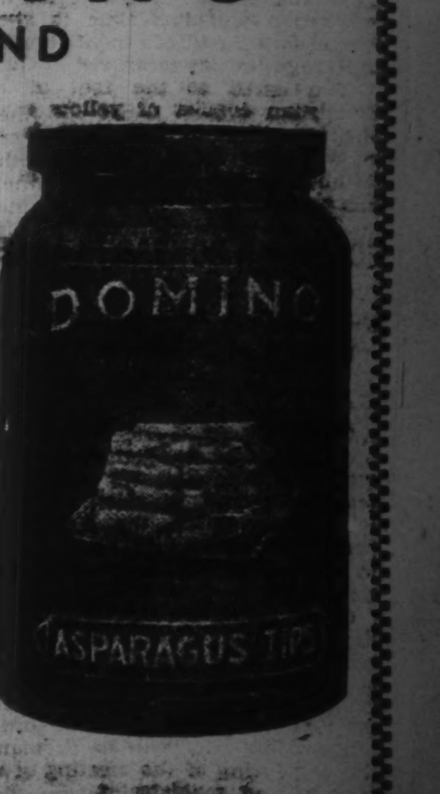

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TAIWAN BANK PLANS OFFICES IN E. INDIES

Branch Offices Already Resume Business in Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

WADA TO BE DEPUTY HEAD

Cotton Cultivation to Be Launched on Celebes By Japanese

The Bank of Taiwan which has recently reopened its branch offices in Hongkong, Manila and Shonanto will shortly organize bureaus at three important cities in the East Indies, namely, Surabaya, Semarang and Batavia, says the Asahi. The paper also reports that Eizo Uyeyama, a director of the Industrial Bank of Japan, will be appointed deputy governor of the Bank of Taiwan in the near future in succession to Masahiko Wada, whose term of office will expire on May 4.

Employes Dispatched

As preparations for the establishment of offices in Java and Sumatra islands, the Bank of Taiwan has already dispatched about 100 employes to the erstwhile Netherlands East Indies to assist the Japanese military administration in that country. These projected bureaus are expected to direct efforts toward the economic reconstruction of the East Indies in close cooperation with the Southern Development Bank, which was established on March 30 as a unified control agency over Japanese investments in the southwestern Pacific and banking activities in these areas. Some of the affairs which will fall under the jurisdiction of the southern bank will be administered by these new southern offices of the Bank of Taiwan on a commission basis.

Although leaders of the Bank of Taiwan are not intending to set up offices in Celebes and Borneo, the paper predicts that this problem will be taken up for consideration sooner or later with the progress of the development undertakings in these regions. At this time of southern advance, the expansion of the chartered bank's structure is now being considered among leaders of the bank as well as Government authorities. The new structure plan will include the creation of a Southern Department, an agency to supervise southern offices, and the boosting of the present capital of ¥30,000,000, full paid up, to ¥60,000,000.

Referring to the career of Eizo Uyeyama who is expected to assume the deputy governorship of the Bank of Taiwan, the Asahi states that he entered the Finance Ministry soon after graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1917. After serving as director of the Foreign Exchange Bureau of the Finance Ministry, Mr. Uyeyama was appointed a director of the Industrial Bank of Japan in 1937.

Cotton on Celebes

Meanwhile the Government has decided to launch on the cultivation of raw cotton on Celebes Island where about 600 cho (a cho is about 2.5 acres) had been under the possession of Japanese immigrants before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It was in 1937 that Japanese immigrants started to cultivate raw cotton on the island of Celebes. Sadao Senda, a technical expert of the Agriculture and Forestry Bureau of the Government-General of Chosen has recently been chosen as leader of Japanese cotton growers on the island. Mr. Senda will sail for the Celebes in the near future and launch on the cultivation work after making a two-month inspection tour of the island.

APRIL RETAIL PRICE INDEX SHOWS ONLY SLIGHT RISE

Comparative Figures Given in Survey of Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The April retail price index stood at 185.3 on the basis of the 1940 average, representing a slight rise of 0.4 per cent as compared with the March index, according to a survey conducted by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, reports Domei.

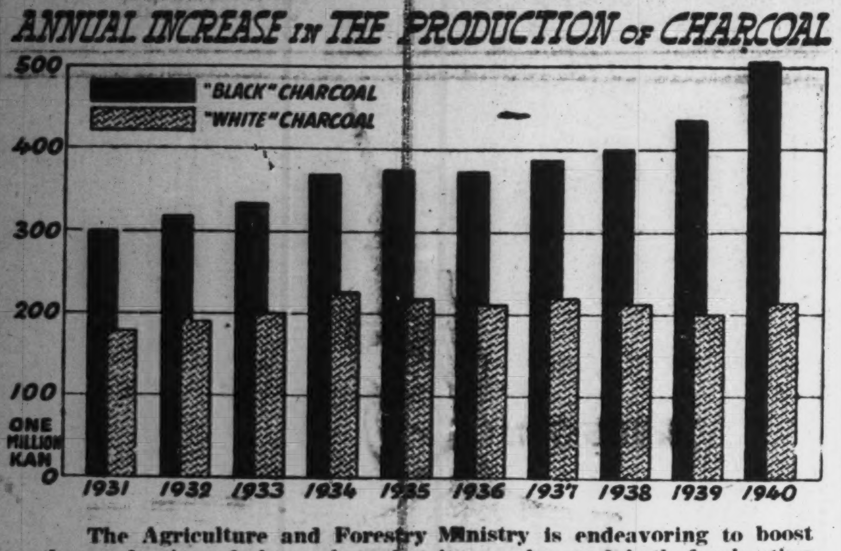
The survey disclosed that the April index increased by 2.6 per cent over the corresponding month in 1941 and 62.4 per cent over June, 1937, preceding the outbreak of the China Affair.

It is further revealed that the retail prices of fruit and vegetables rose by 3.2 per cent over March, while clothing materials and personnel effects increased marginally by 0.1 per cent. Fuel dropped 0.3 per cent and building materials receded 0.2 per cent, while other items remained stationary, the survey added.

Banks Control Body Meets

In accordance with the monetary Control Institutions Ordinance, the first meeting of the organizing committee for the savings banks control association was held in the Tokyo Bankers' Club on Thursday to discuss articles of the association and related matters with Finance Ministry officials concerned and committee members including chairman Takejiro Yamaguchi attending, reports the Yomiuri Friday. The inaugural meeting of the association will be held in the Tokyo Bankers' Club from 10 a.m. on May 11, adds the paper.

For a Warm Winter



The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is endeavoring to boost the production of charcoal so that it may be used both for heating the home and driving automobiles in increasing volume. With more petroleum expected to become available for civilian uses, less charcoal is likely to be used to run cars and hence more will become available for heating the home. The question is primarily that of transportation. The authorities are thus focusing their attention on the transit extension problem. Picture shows the results of the fuel increase policy.

Standard of Living in U.S. Threatened By Shortages Developing in Materials

The once-boasted high standard of living in the United States is steadily going down under conditions brought on by the War of Greater East Asia, a recent survey by the International Economic Weekly, a Domei publication, indicates. Shortages in wool, metals—especially tin for packing—and rubber, not to mention antimony, chromium and other strategic materials, are affecting the home life of Americans.

In anticipation of the wool supply from Australia being interrupted on account of the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia, the Office of Production Management, as early as January 7, issued an order to wool weavers to cut down their consumption during the first quarter of this year to 40 per cent of the amount of consumption in the first half of last year. By this the American Government intended to reduce the consumption of wool by the public by 50 per cent and the consumption of wool by weavers by 60 per cent.

Hoarding Incited

However, with the dissociation of the Office of Production Management, the curtailment could not be actually carried out, but instead, the foregoing instructions of the Office of Production Management only served to fan the cornering and hoarding of wool by the public. Faced with this situation, the American Government was compelled to issue instructions at the end of January prohibiting women to knit sweaters on the pretext of sending them to soldiers and sailors.

Toward the latter part of February control on consumption of wool got under way, when the War Production Board planned a reduction of wool allocations to wool spinners for a period of three months from April to June, inclusive, to 20 per cent of the amount of consumption during the corresponding period of last year.

According to official quarters, the policy of the Washington authorities is to curtail the consumption of wool by the public during the whole of this year public to 136,000 tons from the 204,000 tons for last year. Considering the fact that wool is one of the war materials, strict control on consumption of the material in the United States is regarded as inevitable, especially as the war is now fast spreading to Australia, and it is generally feared in the United States that the day will not be distant when pure wool will disappear from the American markets.

Clothing Restricted

In view of this alarming situation, the Office of Price Administration is reportedly planning strict control on the consumption of clothing in general.

Silk stockings are now fast disappearing in the United States, and nylon has appeared on the market, but on account of its demand for parachutes, priority is given to war requirements, and the Government issued instructions to the effect that rayon, instead of nylon, should be used for stockings, it is said.

Reflecting the aggravating metal situation in the United States, consumption of household utensils of all kinds and tin for provisions, have been picked up by the Government for regulation, thereby greatly affecting the living of the American people. In the first place, the now defunct Office of Production Management in the early part of this year prohibited the processing of copper for public use, affecting radio parts and electric appliances.

With the loss of supply sources in East Asia for tin, a drastic control on the consumption of tin has been enforced. Being the largest tin provision producing country in the world, regulation of consumption of the metal is dealing a severe blow not only to economic circles in the United States but also to the living of the people.

In February this year the War Production Board issued instructions to reduce the manufacture of tin for coffee, beans, baking powder and oil and tinfoil for packing by 40 per cent. The articles to be affected by this prohibition number 29 commodities, including tin cans for packing food, the manufacture of which has been totally banned.

Iron Business Altered

A big change has taken place in the scrap iron business of the United States with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, namely, lowering of the efficiency of steel production due to shortage of scrap iron. War requirements must be filled at all costs, at the expense of civilian requirements. Faced with a dearth of scrap iron, the War Production Board issued instructions in January of this year to 1,700,000 retailers throughout the United States to preserve waste metals, waste paper, and waste cotton and send them to the Government, and in February a large scale reclamation of aluminum waste was conducted at all the plants in the United States, it is reported. Thus the United States, which is styling itself the arsenal of the Democracies is now making desperate efforts to gather refuse of all kinds.

Greatly affecting the American home life is the prohibition of the manufacture of refrigerators and radio sets, which went into effect at the end of February. The sale of typewriters was banned in March. According to latest dispatches, the War Production Board decided to prohibit the manufacture of all furnitures made of metals of any kind, and the American people who are accustomed to abundant use of electric apparatuses and metalwares are said to be greatly alarmed at the news.

The manufacture of cameras has been prohibited, and with the increasing shortage of pulp, coupled with the shortage of other materials already mentioned, the standard of American life is being greatly lowered, all reports indicate.

Motor Industry Hit Hard

With the supply of rubber from East Asia cut off, the automobile industry of the United States has been hit the hardest. The use of motor cars in the United States is so general that American civilization cannot be considered without a car and without a car American life has no meaning.

With the outbreak of the current war, the Office of Production Management prohibited the sale of all rubber manufactures until the early part of January, including tires and tire tubes. This measure was further strengthened at the end of last December, when the Price Administration banned the distribution of tires to the general public and at the same time announced strict control on car driving. On January 2 the retailing of passenger cars and trucks was completely prohibited, and at the end of January the production of cars and trucks for civilian use was entirely ruled out. The rubber situation is so acute that in March the American Government announced that the Government would soon have to commandeer tires from the people.

Reflecting the rubber situation in the United States it is said that car owners are now compelled to reduce their mileage by 30 per cent, and it is generally believed that by the middle of next year the number of automobiles in general use in the United States will be reduced to one-third of the present number.

NEW PLANS FINISHED SOON

Bank of Japan Adjustments Steadily Progressing

The existing five-directors system instead of the proposed majority-directors system will be adopted by the Bank of Japan, reports the Yomiuri Friday. Succeeding Rizaburo Takei and Yoshio Hirase who are expected to resign, Eikichi Niiki, the present chief of the business bureau, and Seijiro Yanagida, at present chief of the foreign exchange bureau, are expected to be promoted to the board of directors by the Finance Ministry under the date of May 1.

The post of the director of the business department will be assumed by Shoichiro Kobayashi, former general manager in the New York office, opines the paper, adding that the reorganization is steadily under way with the drafting of articles, by-products, and related matters being scheduled for completion within this month. The Bank of Japan is expected to emerge in its reorganized form from May 1, it is further reported.

Cargo Transit Regulated

In concert with the Maritime Board for the increased efficiency of shipping operations, the Tokyo Harbor Cargo Forwarding Association is to be established soon by the longshoremen's Guilds, the Truck Enterprise Association and the Tokyo Harbor Shipping Association, it is reported by the Yomiuri Thursday. The inaugural meeting of the association is expected to be held on March 1, adds the paper.

SOAP, OILS SHORTAGE FOR U.S. PREDICTED

Lack of Bottoms for Importation From S. America Adds to Troubles

With the annual supply of 1,600,000,000 pounds of oils and fats imported from East Asia cut off since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States is about to be confronted with a serious and acute shortage of soap, linoleum, paints and varnishes and margarine made of vegetable oils and fats resources, reports a Domei Buenos Aires cable dated Monday.

Most of the oils and fats needed by the United States were imported from China, continues the cable, adding that only for the acquisition of raw materials the United States is aiding the Chungking regime.

Prices Rise in U.S.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there was an abnormal rise in the prices of soy bean, linseed, cottonseed oils and other vegetable oils produced in that country. As a result, the United States Government was forced to resort to various measures for stabilizing market prices of these oils, while on the other hand plans have been mapped out for the increased production of oils and fats, according to the cable.

For that purpose, the United States Department of Agriculture urged an increase of land for soy bean cultivation by 3,000,000 acres and for peanut cultivation by 4,000,000 acres this year in various states of the country. However, oils and fats from these vegetables are not suited for some uses, continues the cable adding that as a result babasnut as a substitute has been decided to be imported from Brazil, although strong opposition was raised in the oils and fats producing districts in peacetime for that importation.

Tung oil which was obtained abundantly from China in the past is also what the present day United States lacks together with linseed oil, further states the cable adding that although substitutes of tung oil and linseed oil are available in South American countries, the United States is not in a position to acquire them as it desires due to its dwindling ship bottoms.

CHARCOAL OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR 1942-43

Warm Winter Expected as Annual Output Steadily Increases

We are expected to enjoy a warm winter in 1942-43 as the supply of charcoal is estimated to reach 847,000,000 kan, states a recent issue of the Kokusei Graph in surveying the recent years' charcoal situation in this country.

Since 1934 the charcoal production in Japan Proper has increased steadily year by year, continues the periodical. Since that year the annual output was maintained at a 600,000,000 kan mark and with the outbreak of the China Affair a plan was mapped out for an increase of 140,000,000 kan in 1939-40 to meet an ever-mounting demand for charcoal.

Production Goal Raised

In 1940-41 a measure was taken for the adjustment of demand and supply of charcoal and the goal for the annual production was set at 847,000,000 kan, continues the journal. According to the journal, the projected production of charcoal was ensured last year as is shown in the list quoted below.

Although the plan for 1942-43 year has not been made public, the goal for the charcoal production will be, as in last year, 847,000,000 kan when various circumstances in connection with material, labor, etc. are taken into consideration, opines the journal in conclusion.

The following is the list of charcoal production in recent years (Unit, 1,000 kan):

1935	631,485
1936	603,186
1937	667,063
1938	650,954
1939	678,173
1940	785,978
1941	832,000

NEW OFFICIAL PRICES SET

Market Quotations of Nine Chemicals Announced

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry today announced official prices for nine chemicals including magnesium sulphate, effective tomorrow.

Of the nine new official prices, two are lower than the current market quotations while seven have increased.

Details follow:

Items.	New Official Prices %
Magnesium Sulphate	13 down
Magnesium Carbonate	9 up
Magnesium	27 up
Potassium Bromate	62 up
Natrium Bromate	33 up
Aluminium Bromide	18 up
Calcium Bromide	26 up
Diuretin	over 100 up
Diuretin Calcium	22 down.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 24
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,034,109
Deposits	658,176
Loans	368,003

BUSINESSMEN OF THE HOUR

Saburo Nango, President of Foreign Trade Association, Compares Organization to Lubricant for Making Different Machinery Run Smoothly

While the Foreign Trade Association comes under the direct jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the association should play the role of a lubricant to run smoothly the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Communications, Overseas and other Ministries, as well as the Army and Navy, which are like cogwheels in a watch, in the opinion of Saburo Nango, president of the Foreign Trade Association, expressed to a reporter of the Oriental Economist.

Mr. Nango is president of the Nippon Cotton Trading Company, director of the Nikka Spinning and Weaving Company and of many other corporations.

He said, "I have always been an advocate of some sort of control organization for the foreign trade of Japan in order to improve the quality of the goods exported, and it has long been my idea to form some kind of body which will supply materials to makers and who should be empowered to inspect the manufactured articles, because by this arrangement one can kill two birds with one stone, for the body will be able to exercise control over both the makers and the exporters. With the formation of the Foreign Trade Association my ideal is now on the eve of realization."

Relationship Explained

Questioned on the relations between the Foreign Trade Association and the Foreign Trade Development Association, Mr. Nango explained, "It is like the two wheels of a vehicle: the Foreign Trade Association gives leadership to the trade, while the Foreign Trade Development Association controls the actual working of the trade.

"In the past, Japan exported a large quantity of cotton textiles and manufactured cotton goods by importing raw cotton, and at one time the export of these goods amounted to as much as ¥1,200,000,000. There are various other articles to be exported to the southern regions, in exchange for which Japan will be able to purchase its requirements, such as raw cotton, iron and oil from the southern countries, as heretofore," said the leader of the Foreign Trade Association.

Rubber can replace iron and leather to some extent in the opinion of Mr. Nango who said, "we can meet the requirements of iron and articles made of iron by rubber and rubber manufactures to some extent, and leather and leather manufactures can also be substituted by rubber. And to this must be given due attention, especially in a protracted war."

The leader of the Foreign Trade Association has an optimistic view of the future of foreign trade of Japan, for he says, "We should be able to do good business in tobacco and other lines with the south. For instance from copra oil we can make soap and butter. Some thought that butter cannot be made of copra, but research has proved that this can be done. Besides, most of the southern peoples are Buddhists, and for this reason they do not like animal butter. Copra butter has an advantage in this respect."

Voluntary Arrangements

On the question of unification of foreign traders, Mr. Nango stated, "I would rather have the traders arrange the matter of amalgamation among themselves, but in cases where they cannot come to agreement, then it will be my part to step in and arrange matters for them satisfactorily. It will be necessary to keep alive efficient and capable traders even though their enterprises may be small in scale."

Mr. Nango attaches much importance to sundries, for he says, "In my opinion, sundries are very important, because they can be manufactured with little material but they bring in handsome profits. When it becomes difficult to export cotton textiles and rayon, the sundry line will play an important role in the promotion of foreign trade. These sundries makers are placed under the control of the Foreign Trade Development Association, and it is the duty of the Foreign Trade Association to provide them with work through the Foreign Trade Development Association.

"Although the Foreign Trade Association is under the direct jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Association should at once be a useful instrument of the Army and Navy, of the Communications and Overseas Ministries. In fact it must act as a sort of lubricant to all the Ministries which are like cogwheels in a watch. Differences of opinion may occur in some cases between the different departments on matters concerning foreign trade, and in such cases the Foreign Trade Association can step in and act as a lubricant," the leader said.

STOCKS MOSTLY UP ON NANKING REPORT

Dealers Regard Sun Liang-cheng Surrender As Sign Chungking Crumbling

Almost all the listed wares showed an upward swing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday, because the atmosphere on the floor was greatly brightened by a Nanking report to the effect that General Sun Liang-cheng, vice-commander of the 39th Group Army of the Chungking regime, joined the National Government of China at Nanking. Dealers on the bourse interpreted the news as showing the approach of a breakdown of the Chiang Kai-shek Government.

Among shipbuildings in the long-term section, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding rose ¥0.30, its new ¥0.10, Hakodate Dock ¥0.90, Niigata Iron Works ¥0.80 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industry ¥0.70. In the short-term market Mitsubishi Heavy Industries was quoted at ¥105.00 which is ¥1.10 higher than closing prices for Thursday afternoon.

A forced liquidation movement caused a rise of ¥0.80 in Showa Electro-Chemical and ¥1.40 in its new in the long-term market. Japan Mining stepped up about ¥0.80 in the long-term as well as the short-term sections.

Afternoon closing prices in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.90, N.Y.K. ¥105.30, its new ¥90.70, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.00 and its new ¥98.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.2	d .1	....	66.0
Do. new (25)	37.0	d .2	....	36.9
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.6	d .4	....	154.3
Do. new (25)	98.6	d .1	99.4	99.1
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	89.6	d .6	90.5	89.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	41.9	d .5	41.0	41.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.0	d .1	....	73.7
Second Section				
N. Y. K. new (37½)	....		....	91.0
O. S. K. (50)	95.6		....	97.2
Do. new (37½)	81.6	d .1	95.1	96.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.3	u .3	83.0	82.3
Do. new (25)	54.1	u .1	54.5	54.5
Uraga Dock (50)	96.2	u .1	96.7	97.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	104.3	u .7	105.1	80.4
Hitachi Works (50)	72.6	d .2	73.4	73.8
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	70.5	u .1	....	70.9
Japan Fat (50)	68.0	u 1.1	60.0	66.5
Japan Automobile Ind.	....		71.6	72.5
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	65.2	u .4	....	64.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.9
N. Y. K. old	....	....	....	105.3
Do. new	90.3	90.6	90.3	90.7
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	....	....	155.0
Do. new	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	....	90.2	90.2	....
Osaka Stock, new	....	72.0	72.0	71.9
Japan Steel Tube	74.0	74.1	74.0	74.1
Japan Oil	73.3	78.3	78.3	78.5
S. M. Railway	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	104.5	104.7	104.7	105.0
Hitachi Works	72.8	72.7	72.7	72.7
Japan Mining	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.1
Manchurian Ind.	59.3	59.3	59.3	....

SODA INDUSTRY COMMITTEE URGED TO ADJUST PLANS

First Meeting Held to Exchange Views on Drafting of Definite Outline

The first meeting of the Electrolytic Soda Industry Committee was held Thursday afternoon at the Tokiwa Restaurant, Marunouchi, with Shigeru Yamamoto, director of the Chemistry Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and other Government officials concerned attending, reports the Asahi.

Urged by the ministry to effect the adjustment of the soda industry of this country as early as possible, the committee was established by the Japan Electrolytic Soda Industry Guild. At the meeting, views will be exchanged regarding the policies of the adjustment of the soda industry to draft as soon as possible a definite plan.

The companies to be affected by the adjustment will number some 30 companies, it is further reported.

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U.S. MAKES EFFORTS TO CHECK INFLATION

Wall Street Watching Plan Of President With Pessimistic View

In a frantic endeavor to prevent the further aggravation of the state of inflation existing in the United States, 99 per cent of excess profits will be absorbed as taxes under President Roosevelt's anti-inflation plan, it has been disclosed recently in Senate circles, says a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires. The revelation of the plan has been causing a great sensation in economic circles there.

According to Senate quarters, the presidential plan also includes (1) the application of the price-ceiling system to all commodities and the adoption of the license system in wholesale as well as retail business, (2) the enforcement of the quota system for all consumption goods, (3) the restriction of individual income to from $25,000 to $50,000 a year, (4) the launching of the spontaneous savings campaign for the subscription to war bonds and (5) the prevention of higher wages for skilled workers.

Inflation in U.S.

Americans have begun to feel keenly the effect of inflation so that "inflation" is now one of the most popular terms in the United States, continues the Domei cable. Labor wages made a remarkable rise during last year and the aggregate of profits of industrial firms moved upward by 140 per cent, but no Americans have been satisfied with the current situation.

There is no sign of the inflationary trend in the United States easing, although the U.S. Government has been making strenuous efforts. Economic leaders advise the White House to enforce the highest rates of commodity prices and wages, higher taxation on sale of commodities, and a compulsory savings system. Saying that usual measures are not efficient in the prevention of the aggravation of inflation, a high-ranking official of the Treasury Department has recently emphasized the necessity to take some emergency steps, but the leftist groups are opposing the proposal.

A pessimistic view on the state of inflation is now being expressed in Wall Street which has been watching the development of the problem with the utmost caution. Most dealers and brokers on the New York Stock Exchange predict that there is no possibility for higher share dividend rates despite the unprecedented munitions boom. Reflecting such an attitude of securities dealers, there is a tendency of American capital to escape to South American countries.

Bill Clearings

March 24
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	250,072	145,416
Balance	59,587	20,214

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.9	+ .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.7	+ .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.6	same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.10	+ .05

MACHINE CONTROL BODIES HOLD INAUGURAL MEETINGS

District Associations Considered Important in Shipbuilding Plans

The inaugural meetings of the East and West Districts Machinery Control Associations were held respectively in Tokyo and Osaka Wednesday and the personnel was decided upon, reports the Asahi, Thursday.

The management of the east district association are Yukio Tanaka, chairman of the board of directors, Otojiro Hamada and Masaichi Fujiyama, directors, while Makoto Suzuki is chairman of the board of directors of the west district association and Gakuya Ito, Teiichi Fujioka, Jiro Yamaguchi, Zensei Yoshioka and Shonen Hara are directors.

The associations are expected to play an active part as a wing of the Shipbuilding Control Association, it is further reported.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1942

Thai Mission

The goodwill mission from Thailand which arrived at Fukuoka last Wednesday, as already reported, is expected to reach here today. The mission sent from the Thai Government brings to this country messages of congratulation on the treaty of alliance signed on December 21 of last year between Japan and Thailand. The present party from Bangkok is headed by H. E. Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, a veteran statesman of Thailand, H. E. Captain Thamrong-Navaswat, Minister of Justice, being second delegate.

On this occasion it may be pertinent to remember that the relationship between Japan and Thailand dates from the beginning of the 17th century. Although this relationship was marked by vicissitudes, the friendly sentiment cemented between the two nations has remained always unchanged. It is highly pleasurable to note that there has been not a single issue to mar this relationship. Moreover, it must be recalled that when the Manchurian issue was put to vote at the plenary session of the League Assembly in 1932, Thailand supported this country by abstention from voting. The Japanese nation deeply appreciated the attitude taken by Thailand on the occasion and has always remembered the incident with an unchanging sense of gratitude which is characteristic of the Japanese mind.

More recently there were a series of diplomatic and other arrangements to bring the two nations even closer together than ever before. On December 8, 1937, the Japanese and Thai Governments concluded a new pact of trade and navigation. This was followed by an air service pact, signed on November 30, 1939, establishing a regular aerial service between Japan and Thailand. Furthermore, on June 12, 1940, Tokyo and Bangkok concluded a treaty concerning the continuance of friendly relations and the mutual respect of each other's territorial integrity. This diplomatic accord was a proof of the two countries not only becoming more cordial in relations but being willing to make common cause of the peaceful interest of East Asia. The same accord also included the stipulation that the two signatories should in future exchange information and meet in conference to serve their mutual interests. It was further stipulated that should either of the two countries be attacked by a third country, the other should not aid or support that third country.

Thai friendship for Japan was well demonstrated through the period of stresses that immediately preceded the present War of Greater East Asia. The East Asia situation went from bad to worse as American and British statesmen busied themselves with development of what was commonly called the ABCD encirclement line against Japan. An atmosphere of deep mistrust and apprehension enveloped East Asia, but Thailand alone stood by Japan in face of all inducements and promises. Throughout those days of severe trial the Bangkok Government showed its willingness to cooperate with Japan in construction of a new order for East Asia.

The loyal friendship of Thailand was well proved when Japan declared war against the United States and Britain on December 8 last. Thailand promptly responded to the situation by assisting Japan. Her land was opened to the passage of Japanese Forces for whom many other facilities were provided. In the same hour Thailand unmistakably defined her position with regard to the War of Greater East Asia. In order to make possible her fuller participation in the war, Thailand concluded with Japan the pact of alliance on December 21.

On January 25 Thailand formally went to war with the United States and Britain. Since then the sons of Thailand have been fighting side by side with our men. They have not only been cooperating with us on the front but also, behind the front, in construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. All these increasing signs of warm Thai sentiment have been received here with whole-hearted appreciation.

Another happy event in the relations between Japan and Thailand was witnessed only last Tuesday when their Governments, as a step toward closer economic cooperation, reached an agreement placing the value of the Japanese currency on par with the Thai currency. While this agreement is yet only in basic principles, the mutual motive of friendly cooperation is evident beyond question.

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena's present visit to this country is an event without precedent in the relations between Japan and Thailand. It will no doubt have a strong effect in promoting the tie of friendship that binds the two countries and will lead to their stronger partnership in arms. The whole people of Japan, in welcoming the Thai mission, must extend a message of grateful appreciation for the loyal support Thailand has given in the present war. This happy occasion should also serve the useful purpose of renewing their mutual regards and confirming them in the determination to carry the war to its successful end.

The War of Statistics

Shipping losses on the Anglo-American side since the outbreak of hostilities, according to the latest computation, amount to more than 19,000,000 tons. Most significant is the further information that during the first 20 days of the present month, more than 800,000 tons of enemy shipping have been sunk, of which 600,000 tons were accounted for by German and Italian submarines and the other 200,000 tons by the Japanese Navy. In less than three months, German submarines alone are said to have sunk 213 ships totaling more than 1,467,000 tons.

These figures should give the leaders of the United States and Britain something to think about, although they will probably see to it that the general public remains in ignorance of them. For these figures most clearly indicate the way in which the present war is steadily progressing in a manner which makes the Allied cause hopeless. The Allied leaders love to quote figures. They still seem not to have learned the fact that the war cannot be won by figures alone. They still quote ream after ream of production figures, hoping to frighten the Axis by boasting how much equipment the Allies will produce in the future. But the Axis also can quote figures.

The statistics of Allied shipping losses indicate very clearly the production rate of America and Britain is not enough to give them any hope of victory. The toll of Allied shipping taken by German submarines alone during just the past three months amounts to literally twice the total tonnage of ships built in America during the whole of the year 1941. No matter how furiously the Allies work, they are losing ships faster than they can build them.

Without ships, Britain will starve. Without ships, the United States cannot send aid to either Europe or Asia. Without ships, the Allies cannot create a second front against Germany. Without ships, all the boasted production of tanks and aircraft and guns will be without meaning.

In the battle of statistics as well as in the battle of arms, the Axis is showing that it can more than hold its own.

A Year Ago Today

April 25, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

An agreement for the joint anti-Japanese military operations was reported to have been signed between the Chungking Government and the British for the defense of Burma. It was said that Chungking forces, numbering some 20,000 had commenced movement into Burma since about April 20, and at the same time a plane-assembling plant and munitions storehouses for the Chungking troops had already been provided for the Chungking troops in Burma.

At the same time, it was reported that more Chungking forces had been detailed to the Thai frontier districts. The stationing of Chungking troops in Burma indicated the British attitude to bring pressure on Thailand, following the reinforcement of British troops in Burma and the joint military preparations in the Malay Peninsula by forces from England and Australia.

In a vain effort to strengthen the air defenses of Singapore, the American planes which had reached that city in the past two months were said to number several hundred, including the Lockheed-Hudson planes.

At the military conference recently held at Manila by representatives of Britain, the United States and the Netherlands East Indies, the conclusion was reported to have been reached that air forces must give importance to defense duties for protecting the weak fleets at various points; and for that objective, the joint use of bases and establishment of temporary flying fields, and the reinforcement of British and American air forces were agreed upon. Also, it was decided at the conference that scouting flights necessary for maintaining liaison among Hawaii, Australia, Batavia, the Philippines and Singapore should be immediately carried out, in view of the increasing importance of the Pacific and Indian Oceans for the transport of American goods to England.

In this way, slowly but surely the ABD nations, as well as China, were creating the encircling ring around Japan.

ANGLO-AMERICAN INFLUENCES IN PACIFIC AREA THING OF PAST

Two Democratic Nations Suffer Tragic Reverses With Destruction of Impregnable Fortifications

By EIICHI KIMURA

Eiichi Kimura is adviser to the Taiwan Takushoku Kaisha (Formosa Development Company) and was formerly director of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, Minister to Czechoslovakia, director of the South Manchuria Railway Company and also adviser to the Japanese delegations to the first Japan-Netherlands East Indies Conference. His published works comprise: Java Mirage (Souvenirs from Java), Sekai Taisen to Gaiko (The First World War and Diplomacy), etc.

From Contemporary Japan, April issue, 1942

Part I

Before the start of the Pacific war, the United States played up the invincibility of her Pacific Fleet which, however, was literally swept out of existence by the telling operations of the Japanese naval air arm on the first day of the war. And two days later the main body of the British Asiatic Fleet was destroyed by the Japanese naval air formations when the "unsinkable" Prince of Wales and the battleship Repulse were sunk off Kuantan in Malaya.

These historic accomplishments not only flabbergasted America and Britain, but caused neutral military observers to regard them as "miracles" of the 20th century, being inclined as they were to think that the Japanese Navy had achieved what was believed to be impossible. The Japanese naval authorities, on the other hand, refused to subscribe to their views, pointing out that the achievements had been the inevitable outcome of 30 years' hard training.

The Japanese High Command is emphatic that the armed forces have won only convincing victories, thanks to years of vigorous training, but Anglo-American as well as neutral observers ascribe the Japanese successes to something supernatural, implying that this country has accomplished humanly impossible tasks. However, a review of Japan's naval victories in the past three months resulting in the virtual destruction of the four-Power Allied fleet, comprising the warships of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia in the battles off Surabaya and Batavia and 10 other engagements, discloses the fact that the Japanese Navy has brought about an uninterrupted series of successes, falling back entirely on its superior strategy and high morale.

Cause of Anglo-U.S. Reverses

Herein lies the cause of the tragic Anglo-American reverses in the current war. The writer has no hesitation to assert that the same cause compelled the Batavia command to capitulate. It is, indeed, a matter of regret that the exiled Netherlands Government, relying on the promises of the Anglo-American camp, not only failed to pay serious consideration to the position of the Netherlands East Indies in the mutual prosperity sphere of Greater East Asia, but exhibited an attitude of opposition to Japan.

The reason why Japan has succeeded within such a short time in breaking up the military encirclement ring of the "Democracies" is that the Anglo-American Powers attached undue importance to their military preparedness in the Pacific area. Relying on the fortifications of all the strategic points in the southern Pacific, they argued that all gates to the Pacific were firmly held by them with impregnable fortresses built at Panama, Singapore, Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians and Port Darwin in northern Australia. They were also proud of their naval stations at Pearl Harbor, Hongkong and Manila. All these military bases were connected with strongly fortified islands.

For instance, Hawaii and Manila were linked to Midway, Johnston, Wake and Guam islands which were adequately militarized. Again Panama and Australia were connected with military bases at Walker (American), Christmas (British), Palmyra (American), Baker (American), Gilbert (British), Solomon (British), New Ireland (British) and New Britain (British) islands. Moreover, a natural barrier was formed by the Anglo-American and Dutch possessions in the southern Pacific, creating what can be called a "Mediterranean Sea" between Australia and the continent of Asia fringed by the Philippine Islands, which number some 7,000 in all, New Guinea, the Molucca Islands Celebes, Borneo, the Small Sunda Islands, Java and Sumatra.

'Valor of Ignorance'

All these islands, some large and some small, were controlled by Britain, American and the Netherlands, and these nations constructed military, naval and air bases on them with Japan as their hypothetical enemy. London, Washington and Batavia in self-complacency believed that it would be a case of "valor of ignorance," both strategically and tactically, on the part of Japan, should she attempt to storm such a chain of impregnable fortifications with her Navy and Air Force, which were no match for the combined strength of them!

It was pointed out that behind this line of guns and steel stood the American Pacific Fleet, which was superior to the Japanese Navy in tonnage and equipment, and the British Asiatic Fleet to which had been added the ill-fated Prince of Wales and cruiser squadrons and submarine flotillas of Australia and the Netherlands East Indies. In addition, combat planes and heavy bombers of the latest type were dispatched to various air bases in the southwestern Pacific, including the "flying fortresses," the pride of the United States' air arm. Furthermore, the Allied camp expressed its satisfaction over the role of "the arsenal for Democracies" which the United States had been assuming, depending on her huge production power and inexhaustible supply of material resources.

Huge Budget Adopted

It is no wonder, therefore, that the budget adopted by the American Congress in January 1942 totaled $77,000,000,000, calling for production of 60,000 warplanes in a year. In the preceding year a gigantic naval building program was approved by Congress to strengthen the American naval armada which had by that time a complement of 500 warships, including those under construction. Under the new scheme, the Washington Government planned to construct 200 more warships, so that the American Navy would have 688 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 4,000,000 by 1946, inclusive of 32 battleships and 18 aircraft carriers. Considering the mammoth war preparations, it is natural to imagine that the "Democracies" could not think that Japan, a small Power in East Asia, would throw the gauntlet against them!

Nonetheless Japan challenged the might of Britain and America, defying their secure military positions and their superior production power and inexhaustible supply of war materials. The "democratic" bloc characterized this move of Japan as a "mad adventure," but the successive signal victories obtained by that country proved otherwise. Hence, the Anglo-American "democracy" viewed the Japanese success as nothing short of "miracles."

Inspired by a lofty ideal, the Japanese Army, which is the strongest in this part of the world, occupied Hongkong within a week, reduced Manila in three weeks and captured Singapore, one of the foremost and formidable military outposts in the world, in five days. Effecting landings at various key points in Malaya in the face of stout enemy resistance, the Japanese troops dashed through jungles believed to be quite unsuitable for military operations, and overran the peninsula, 1,100 kilometers in length, in 55 days, thus setting up a new record in blitz warfare.

Key Points Taken

Further, the Japanese Forces have taken all the key points in the so-called Mediterranean Sea between Australia and the Asiatic continent within three months of the outbreak of the war, by carrying out daring landing operations and dropping parachute battalions on strategic points. These brilliant war results have amazed the Westerners who have not only ceased to regard them as "miracles," but are applauding the valor of the Japanese soldiers which, they think, stands above preparation, equipment, production power and other material conditions.

It may be observed that an interesting contrast is presented by the belief of the Anglo-American nations in objective conditions and their superiority complex concerning material resources. Because Britain believes in the quality of her material capacity, she concentrated her efforts in fortifying Singapore without paying significant attention to the militarization of Hongkong, British Borneo and Australia. Having reposed implicit confidence in the formidableness of the Prince of Wales, she did not trouble herself to increase the quantitative strength of her Asiatic Fleet. Nor did she reinforce her air arm appreciably in Malaya and Singapore, being satisfied with the "superiority" of a few Hurricanes and Spitfires. She attached importance not so much to the number of fortresses and warships as to their quality, and retreating to a few "impregnable" positions, she mistakenly adopted negative defense tactics to wear down the enemy. This proved a fatal blunder to the British strategy in Greater East Asia.

Self-Satisfaction

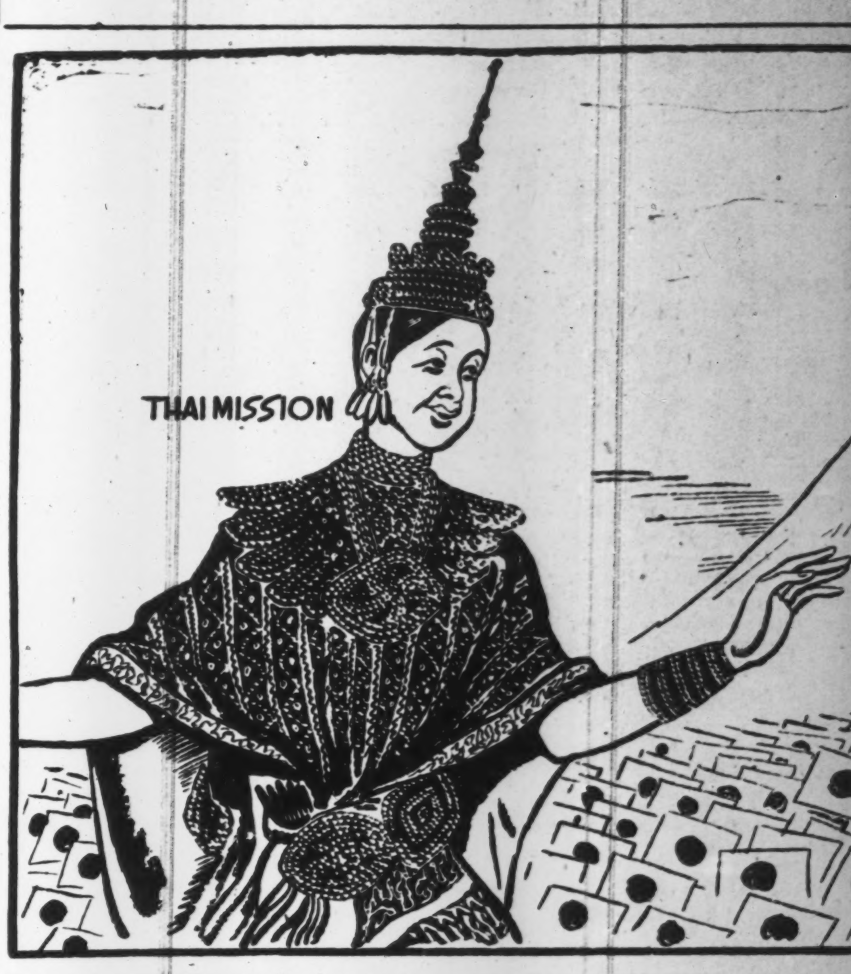
As a nation, the Americans are fond of displaying a superiority complex in their material power. They desire to dominate the world by the sheer force of quantity in every enterprise they undertake. They are proud of their skylines and long bridges and are pleased with the largest sale of chewing-gum or the biggest circulation of newspapers. In the military field, too, they believe in quantity rather than in quality. They seem to be satisfied and confident when they have a large string of military, naval and air bases greater in numbers than those in other countries.

They take pride in placating that they have more battleships and aircraft carriers than others. They feel reassured when their warplanes and submarines are larger and faster than those of other countries. In fact, they have developed a strong tendency to believe that quantity is everything, without counting the role of quality and mental power. In formulating a plan for military operations, they are apt to resort to a vigorous, offensive campaign throwing the weight of their quantities and underrating the striking power of their opponents.

President Roosevelt symbolizes the American superiority complex in material resources. The mammoth naval expansion scheme and the huge budget appropriations containing astronomical figures are fitting examples of it. These large-scale material preparations have been specially outlined by the Chief Executive of America to intimidate the outside world. Take, for instance, the production of airplanes. Last year President Roosevelt demanded that 37,000 planes must be built within the year, but in his message to Congress in January,

(Continued on Page 3)

Welcome



JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Revenge

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

The first time I saw as a boy what might be called a mixed Soga drama I nearly swooned. The scene represented a gay quarter in Yedo in which an old man of miserable aspect, one apparently in need of every help, was telling a pitiful story to a splendid man, strong of arm, got up in brave style, of the popular chivalrous type. Suddenly an amazing transformation took place: the old man threw up his white beard and wrinkled visage and stood confessed a handsome young man in noble costume—none other than Juro of the Soga brothers—while the other man was now revealed as Goro the younger; and thereafter the play serenely proceeded along the familiar lines of Soga revenge.

It gave me a shock of surprise not unlike that which waylaid one in the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, who witnessed how the ugly Hyde after his devilish draught transformed himself into the urbane respectable Dr. Jekyll,—a shock, from which, I confess, I have not as yet wholly recovered. Somehow it made me fancy there might be a Soga plot concealed in every story or drama be it of life or the stage. However, I am forestalling myself in this little essay on revenge.

The advent of the Chushingura, the famous drama of the Forty-Seven Ronin, in the early 18th century, revolutionized the theatrical world hitherto dominated by the Soga revenge. The Chushingura has two distinct features. First, it is a very complex drama made of a sensational event or events of history, constructed, so to speak, on a gigantic scale. Whereas the Soga drama revolves on a comparatively minor incident involving the adventures of two orphan youths and a provincial warrior, the Chushingura is laid in the center of the Shogun's capital, and its plot starts with a bloody affray perpetrated in an environment of Shogunal splendor on a solemn occasion of State ceremony, followed by cruel nemesis in the form of instantaneous harakiri for the culprit and confiscation of his prosperous fief, and the misery and scatteration of hundreds of masterless samurai, culminating at last in the spectacular revenge of the Forty-Seven Ronin and in their no less glorious harakiri;—all of which have taken away the breath of the whole Yedo and is echoed and re-echoed from end to end of the entire land till the Ronin are acclaimed as veritable personifications of loyalty. The personnel includes all sorts and conditions of people, from the highest, namely, the Shogun, Daimyo, Rochu (Ministers of State), down to Ashigaru, peasants and courtezans. The simple fact that the heroes number nearly 50, each with a circle of friends and relatives, makes the drama one of formidable dimensions if you are to do each character the justice he deserves.

Kabuki's Encyclopedia

The Chushingura is a veritable encyclopedia of the Kabuki art. The characters appearing in this drama represent nearly all types of men and women that may be found anywhere in this world from the noblest persons to the meanest, male and female, ugly and beautiful, young and old. It is an epitome of human life as it was lived in the Genroku era of Japan. There is scarce a type of character in any drama of which you may not find its counterpart in the Chushingura. He was a versatile actor indeed, so goes a proverb in the Kabuki world, who could creditably play all the cardinal roles of the Chushingura. It affords no room for improvisation, and so the playwrights and actors cannot make a plaything of it, as they do the Soga. It is all they can do to go on studying superabundant materials about it if they are conscientiously to interpret the deeds and characters of the heroes, and such studies cannot be said to have been exhausted.

The second distinctive feature of the Chushingura is that the object of revenge is the lord and master, not the parent as in the Soga's case. Loyalty to ones' master in the Genroku era was a quality taken for granted. It had become part of the feudal orthodoxy, and people had come to forget all about it. Besides it was a time of peace and plenty, of pleasure and luxurious indulgence—no occasion for samurai loyalty at all. One hundred years had just passed since Iyeyasu became the Shogun the first, and now in the days of Tsunayoshi, the Fifth Shogun, the last of the traces of the heroic age had been consigned to the limbo of the forgotten past.

If any echo of the past was still lingering anywhere, that was a cynical thought that the Tokugawa regime, so proud and unassailable, was after all an usurpation, first

(Continued on Page 3)

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly & Trans-Pacific, Vol. XI, No. 16 dated April 23, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Full of illustrations, the Weekly is featured by the following articles in addition to the news stories: Homma Describes Bataan, More Cotton for Sphere, Army, Navy Cooperate, India—After Cripps, Re-Education Mapped Out for Philippines, Five Supreme Commanders, Bataan Prisoners, and Propaganda Warfare.

Gaiko Hyoron, Vol. 22, No. 4, April, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Kokusai Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. The leading articles: the Construction of Administration in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by Baron Kimmochi Okura, the Religious Problems of Greater East Asia by Professor Enku Uno, Britain Looks at America by Kei Ito, the So-Called Skilful Deception by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, A Turning Point of the Sino-Japanese Relations by Lieutenant-General Rihachiro Banzai, retired, the Chinese Merchants in Southern Regions by Eiichi Kimura, the Development Policy of Southern Regions by Shoichi Sumita, To Win the Hearts of the Chinese People by Masao Kanda, the Memories of Australia and New Zealand by Katsuji Debuchi.

Economist, a weekly, No. 15 dated April 22, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 35 sen. Feature articles include the Significance of the General Election by Masanori Oshima, the Rapid Progress of Japan's Marine Transportation Business by Shoichi Sumita, the Threatened Situation of India, the Fate of Australia by Koichi Hamada, and Modus Vivendi on the Fishery Treaty Concluded by Japan and the Soviet Union.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 289 dated April 22, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. The leading articles; the Air Raid by Enemy Planes and the Determination of the People, the Air Defense Advices, A Policy of the Construction of the Military Administration in Southern Regions, the Complete Occupation of the Bataan Peninsula, and the Departure of a Campaign for the Promotion of Health. The weekly also contains a calendar of war news of the War of Greater East Asia, covering the period from April 5 to April 12.

Shashin Shuho, another weekly published by the Board of Information: No. 217 dated April 22, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. The current news items on the fighting and home fronts are told in pictures with brief explanations.

Kokusai Keizai Kenkyu, Vol. 2, No. 12, December, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Keizai Chosajo, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. The leading articles: the Outline of the International Balance Sheet, the Characteristic of Germany's Controlled Economy, the Productive Capacity as the Instructive Concept in Trade Policy, the Various Problems in the Development of Manchoukuo's Economy, and the So-called Commercial Barrier and the Construction of World Economy.

Chosen: a monthly magazine published by the Government-General of Chosen, No. 322, March, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 30 sen. Feature articles: the Imported Rice Problem Vis-a-Vis Chosen Rice, the Importance of Chosen's Underground Resources, and the Conception of Chosen People Toward the War of Greater East Asia.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

UMI NI IKURU HITO BITO
(Men Who Live on the Sea)
1926

By YOSHIKI HAYAMA

Part I

The steamship Manju Maru was a tiny coaler plying between Muroran and Yokohama which carried a crew of only five, ordinary coal from the Yubari mine, and ploughed her way out to the northern seas, then in the grip of raging winter. The northern sea route during the winter season is always beset with peril due to its excessively inclement weather. Thus the moment the Manju Maru struck the Pacific Ocean, huge menacing waves swept her deck repeatedly. Even the cargo line of this heavily laden craft became submerged beneath the dashing waves. A life-line was stretched across the deck. The crew, sprayed by tossing waves, worked on the hatch cover. Among them was Fujiwara, the storekeeper. Before joining this ship he had worked at a certain factory in the city of N. He was, in brief, a man with a record of organizing a Leftist movement, becoming the central figure in a walkout, and serving a prison term.

The sailors finally succeeded in fastening the tarpaulin cover over the hatch on the foredeck, and as they were about to go aft to attend to the two remaining hatches, Ogura, the quartermaster, shouted to them from the bridge, dropped to the deck, descended the trap and hurried astern. Up on the bridge lay Yasui, the apprentice sailor, his foot caught in the revolving chain of the steering gear. The sailors rushed up and extricated him. Ripping open the man's wet clothes with a knife, Fujiwara put him to bed in the flea-infested forecastle, and returned to the deck.

Vessel Located

When the sailors had completed their work on the hatch covers on the ship's stern, the shadows of night began to spread over the sea. Just then a tiny steam vessel was descried on the larboard side, drifting on the tossing waters and signalling for help. The Captain located her through his telescope and steered his ship in that direction. But for some unaccountable reason he signalled back his inability to go to her rescue, and the Manju Maru veered from her course at a point that measured some four miles from the vessel in distress.

The time would probably come when the Manju Maru might suffer a similar fate. The sailors, observing the Captain's heartless action, became thoroughly indignant. Among them Hata, who had twice met with shipwreck, looked at the small ship and felt that some day he would have the opportunity, in the name of that sinking vessel, of taking the Captain to task. Indeed, the capitalists found the significance of life in the exploitation of workers; and the Captain was an instrument of the capitalists. The sailors who were being exploited were treated as though they were a crew of sneaking cats. Always they were driven about their work until the last ounce of their capacity had been squeezed out of them. The Captain's monthly salary was ¥400 as against the miserable wage amounting from ¥13 to ¥18 a month for which they had to toil. "We're no better than worms!"

Yasui, the injured apprentice, was ignored for over three hours. Not until the chief mate came to see him at supper time and applied some salve to his crushed foot did he receive any treatment at all. And that night the sailors were forced to work, taking soundings until half-past one the following morning.

The ship arrived off port at Yokohama on the third night out. There she lay at anchor to await the usual health inspection on the morrow. The ship was always under orders to reach Yokohama some time in the night. And on this night the Captain ordered a life-boat to be lowered in defiance of regulations, so that he might secretly go ashore and return to his wife. He would steal back to his ship the next

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,467 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

INSISTENT DEMANDS FOR OFFENSE BY U.S. REPORTED AS RISING

Majority of Press Backing Public Clamor for All-Out Drive Against Japan

ROOSEVELT IN FUDDLE

Cabinet Reshuffle Offered as Palliative—Hull, Knox and Stimson May Quit

While President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States is still insisting upon a positive offensive in 1943 because of the American unpreparedness in troops and arms, the American public is demanding an immediate offensive against Japan in the Pacific, according to the Hochi correspondent at Buenos Aires, in his report dated April 23.

All American newspapers, except the New York Times, are supporting the immediate positive offensive against Japan, the report further says. On the other hand, Government authorities are explaining that with the present military strength and equipments, offensive against Japan is impossible. Also President Roosevelt is conferring with the diplomatic representatives of the anti-Axis nations, concerning his plan of opening a second front in Europe for covering up the defeat in the Pacific.

The anti-Axis military conference will be opened at Ottawa in May, and President Roosevelt will attend it.

Despite all efforts of the Government, public opinion demanding immediate offensive does not subside. Some are expressing an extreme view that if the United States fails to make an immediate attack on Japan, it would be obliged to surrender, and that all aids to anti-Axis nations should be stopped so that the entire strength can be directed against Japan.

It is now watched with much interest how the United States Government would handle the rising public opinion for an offensive. In this connection, it is rumored that the Roosevelt Cabinet would be reorganized. President Roosevelt, knowing the impossibility of immediate offensive, has no other way open for him but to impress the public that he is going to reorganize the Cabinet. If a Cabinet change is to come, the question is who is to retire? Nothing definite is yet known, although at Buenos Aires are mentioned the names of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and Secretary of War Henry Stimson.

Anti-British Feeling Mounts

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—The increasing anti-British feeling in America is discussed in the magazine Life by the special correspondent of the Daily Express, William Hickey, who recently visited the United States.

Hickey frankly relates that the greatest danger for close Anglo-American cooperation was the strong anti-British feeling which he encountered everywhere in America.

Today, people in America entertain a much less cordial feeling toward Englishmen than before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific on December 8, 1941.

The somewhat more friendly attitude shown by the people during Churchill's visit was followed by a dangerous setback after the defeats suffered at Singapore, Libya and as a result of the successful passing through the Channel of German warships.

This depressed feeling cannot be improved so easily, not even by a few victories.

As soon as one gets on good terms with an American one experiences as an Englishman all the more certain

(Continued on Page 2)

PARALYSIS DUE TO FLEAS?

Dreaded Ailment Blamed on Insects By Physician

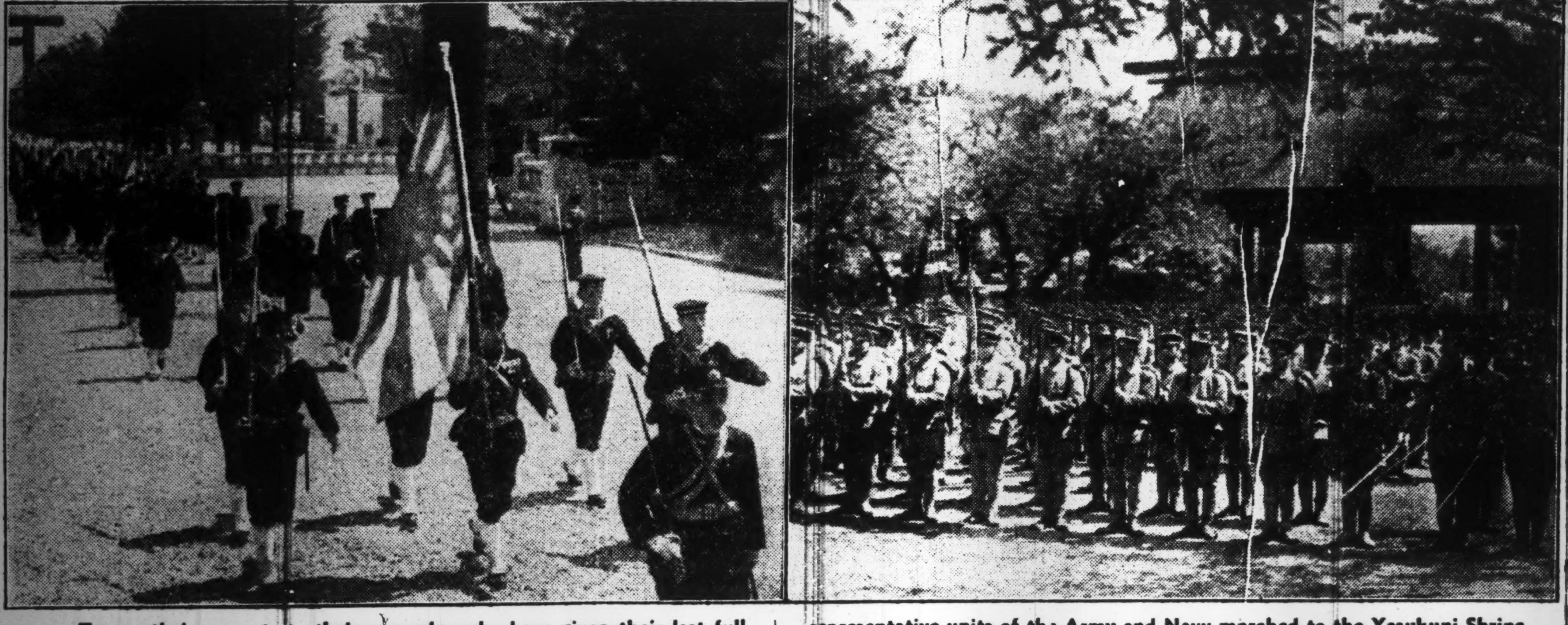
Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 17.—That infantile paralysis is caused by chicken fleas is the opinion of the Argentine physician, Dr. Carlos Preioni.

Dr. Preioni had inspected a number of isolated cases of this terrible disease and observed that the poultry was also affected. When examining this phenomenon more closely, he found that all such poultry was suffering from chicken fleas.

The sudden and isolated appearance of infantile paralysis in localities which are far apart from each other without any apparent chance for contamination indicates, according to this physician, that the disease is transmitted by swimming birds which likewise suffer from chicken fleas.

To Honor Fallen Brothers-in-Arms



To pay their respects to their comrades who have given their last full meed of devotion to the nation on the battle fronts of China and Nomonhan, | representative units of the Army and Navy marched to the Yasukuni Shrine, yesterday, the first day of the Special Festival now under way on Kudan Hill.

AXIS HOPES BRIGHT IN EUROPEAN FRONT

Laval's Cabinet, Spanish Volunteers, Encouraging—Allies Headed for Disaster

With the return of spring, the situation in the European war theater, so far as the Axis countries are concerned, is now rapidly assuming a very encouraging outlook. On the Anglo-Saxon side, despite their all-out efforts, things seem to be only hastening their doom.

Among the factors for the brightness of the Axis outlook may be included the recent failure of the British landing attempt on the Boulogne coast of France, the assumption by Pierre Laval of the position of the Vichy President of the Cabinet Council, and the Spanish Foreign Minister's recent announcement of the forthcoming dispatch of 1,000,000 Spanish volunteer troops to aid Germany on the eastern front.

The Yomiuri, in this connection, rang up its correspondent at Berlin on the international radiophone Thursday afternoon to hear from him information about the prevailing European situation. The highlights of the phone talk conducted between Tokyo and Berlin follow.

Tokyo: France seems to have become more closely connected with the Axis Powers, while Spain is reported to be arranging to dispatch 1,000,000 volunteer fighters to aid Germany on the eastern front. What is your view on these moves?

Spanish Move Likely

Berlin: I am not sure of the report of the Spanish dispatch of men to the eastern front, because all kinds of communications have been placed under rigid control of the Spanish Government. However, judging from the pro-Axis attitude of Chief Executive, General Francisco Franco of Spain, who aided Germany last year by sending 15,000 Blue Shirt Corps men to the German-Soviet front, the alleged move of the same man is regarded most likely. Though it is feared in this connection that the transportation of such a huge number of men from Spain to their destination will be met with some difficulties, there will, in reality, be little obstruction if the troops are to carried straight to Berlin by way of a railway running from Spain to Germany across the French occupied region.

Tokyo: How are things going on in Portugal?

Berlin: Portuguese Prime Minister Dr. Salazar is noted for his anti-communistic ideas, which is even more strong than that of the Spanish President or Premier Pierre Laval of the Vichy Cabinet. This fact is a very fine indicator of the future policy to be taken by Portugal. However, the country will remain neutral as long as positive pressure does not come from Britain, largely because of its long-standing connection with Britain and the United States, especially the former. Once it becomes clear that some British operations are to come with Portugal as the base, the Portuguese will daringly side with the Axis countries. I can assure you.

Tokyo: How will this brighter outlook of the Axis side be met by Britain and the United States?

Berlin: The Anglo-Saxons are now all out to drag the other neutral countries into their camp, it has been confirmed by reports from various parts of the world. The latest dispatch reports that the United States is deliberating a counter-method to eliminate in the Latin Americas the possible effect of the recent pro-Axis announcement of Spanish Foreign Minister Serrano Suner.

A Lisbon report has just revealed that the Clipper service between Britain and the United States will

(Continued on Page 2)

Their Majesties Honor Warrior Dead By Presence at Yasukuni Shrine Fete

Worship by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress in the Innermost Sanctuary of the Yasukuni Shrine for the peaceful repose of the newly deified war dead of the China Affair and the Battle of Nomonhan marked the highlight of today's observances in connection with the Extraordinary Grand Yasukuni Shrine Spring Festival now being held at Kudan.

From early morning today, the war bereaved members totaling 30,000, who had come to Tokyo for a spiritual reunion with the souls of their sons, husbands and brothers, assembled at the shrine to take part in the sacred ceremony.

By 10 a.m., several Princes of the Blood, Premier General Hideki Tojo and concurrently War Minister, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, and Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, chairman of the Festival Committee, and other Army and Navy representatives as well as other distinguished Government officials, had gathered at the Shrine to await for the arrival of His Imperial Majesty.

His Imperial Majesty, clad in military uniform and wearing various high orders, left the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. in a motorcar with Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake in attendance, followed by an Imperial entourage including Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma.

Greeted Bereaved Members

The Imperial Procession motored straight to the Yasukuni Shrine, arriving there at 10:10 a.m. Graciously greeting the bereaved members lined in rows at the entrance of the Shrine from within the slow-moving car, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the Main Hall of the Shrine.

There, the Imperial car came to a stop and His Imperial Majesty alighted to be escorted to the ablutory fountain by Admiral Oikawa.

After ablution, His Imperial Majesty, preceded by General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Shrine, entered the Innermost Sanctuary to worship the newly enshrined by offering a branch of the sacred tree on the altar at 10:15 a.m.

Subsequently, His Imperial Majesty left the Shrine at 10:20 a.m. for the Imperial Palace amidst the respectful salutation of all the worshippers at the Shrine.

Meanwhile, Her Majesty the Empress left the Imperial Palace at 10:35 a.m. in a motorcar with Chief of the Court Ladies Takeko Hoshina, in attendance, followed by an entourage including Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward to Her Imperial Majesty.

Her Imperial Majesty worshipped at the Innermost Sanctuary by offering a branch of the sacred tree at 10:50 a.m., and at 10:55 a.m., left the Shrine for the Imperial Palace.

After Their Imperial Majesties, the various Princes of the Blood also offered prayer at the Innermost Sanctuary. Then the Shrine was opened to the bereaved members.

BROTHER OF THAI PRINCE HERE TO STUDY AT TEIDAI

To Matriculate at Peers' School First—Plans Government Career

Preceding the arrival of the Thai Congratulation Mission here feting the conclusion of the Defensive and Offensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand, Chantanakorn Varavan, younger brother of Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavan, and his friend, Phonganorn Kridakorn, son of the president of the Bangkok Chronicle as well as that of the Thai Press Association, both 19 years old, arrived in Tokyo at 9 p.m. on Friday by the limited express Tsubame, to matriculate at the Tokyo Imperial University.

When interviewed by a Domei reporter at the station, Mr. Varavan, smiling good-naturedly, said as follows:

"I will stay in Japan for the coming seven years during which period I will study at the Peers' School and the Tokyo Imperial University, where I will make a special study on politics.

"My brother is engaged in diplomatic affairs and I also intend to join the staff of the Thai Foreign Ministry after my return to the homeland.

"I came here to study because Japan is the most friendly country of Thailand and also is senior to my country.

"I can only understand Japanese very little at present and so I will first start the study of the Japanese language."

Switzerland Rations Meat

Transocean

BERNE, April 18.—The meat ration in Switzerland will be reduced to 1,000 grams monthly as from June 1, while the ration for restaurants for May has been curtailed by 25 per cent.

Another U.S. Vessel Is Admitted Damaged By Undersea Raider

Domei

LISBON, April 23.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a medium-sized U.S. merchant ship was subjected to a torpedo attack in the Atlantic, according to Washington dispatches. The announcement said that the ship managed to reach a certain port under its own power, the report added.

EXHIBIT OF SOUTH OPENED

Cultural Specimens on Display at Uyeno Museum

A Southern Cultural Display will be held at the Hyokei Kan of the Imperial Museum at Uyeno for a month commencing today, the Asahi reports.

Fine arts, industrial products, models of dwelling houses, dresses, musical instruments, etc. totaling some 1,000 articles collected from Thailand, French Indo-China, Burma, Java, Sumatra and other southern regions will be put on display.

Interesting speeches in connection with the southern countries will be delivered on May 16 by professors of the Tokyo Imperial University and other authorities.

Thailand Gets Sweet Shipment

Asahi Service

BANGKOK, April 24.—The arrival of 150,000 piculs of sugar from Taiwan has rejoiced the Thai people and it is believed to be manifesting the spirit of the new economic treaty signed between Japan and Thailand. Thailand had been formerly importing sugar from the Netherlands East Indies and the recent shipment is the first arrival of sugar from Taiwan. The second shipment of 20,000 piculs is also expected to arrive very shortly.

FOOD AND EMPLOYMENT VITAL TO EAST INDIANS

No Signs of Independence Movement Noted Among Natives, Says Japanese Envoy

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, April 23.—The greatest problem for the East Indies is how to feed and employ the great mass of people in those islands, said Yutaka Ishizawa, Japanese Consul-General at Batavia, who was imprisoned by the Dutch authorities for three months until rescued by the Japanese Forces, upon his arrival here yesterday on his way home.

"The Netherlands lost their ruling position over the East Indies, and at the same time the later have been freed from their former obedience to the Dutch. However, the natives have not shown any sudden change of attitude toward the Dutch, because of their long association. Neither is there seen any sign of an independence movement.

"The urgent need at present is to directly meet the leaders of political movements, village heads and others, and learn their true wishes.

"Concerning the administration of the East Indies, the most difficult problem is how to feed and employ the great population. For instance, in Java alone there are 45,000,000 people. The population is increasing at a rapid rate of some 600,000 yearly. The great population constitutes a very difficult problem of the East Indies.

"Some concrete plans must be made for the permanent happiness and welfare of the people by properly solving this question."

Berlin Broadcast Postponed

The international broadcast from Berlin, which was scheduled over the JOAK hook-up from 10:30 this evening, has been postponed to April 29, Thursday, the same program will be broadcast.

OFFICIALS TO STUDY NATION'S ACTIVITIES

His Majesty Will Dispatch Chamberlains to All Parts of Japan for Inspection

His Majesty the Emperor will dispatch chamberlains to all the 47 prefectures of the country to inspect local conditions and particularly to observe the people's activities in cooperating with one united mind for the service to the Empire, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department yesterday.

Chamberlains commissioned with the important duty are instructed, according to the gracious Imperial wish, to avoid the use of motorcars as far as possible and to visit on foot every remote district, under the guidance of local officials versed in conditions in the respective regions. These chamberlains are not to be entertained nor given formal receptions by local officials.

The first group of chamberlains will leave Tokyo on or about May 10. Among those who will start on their trips early are Chamberlains Sadataka Hisamatsu who will visit Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures, Hidetsune Koide who will visit Osaka, Hyogo, Kyoto and Shiga prefectures and Sosei Iriye who will visit Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki and Kumamoto prefectures.

They will inspect war industry factories, other industrial plants, mines, fishery villages, farming communities, villages and towns that are showing special results in increasing production, public organizations, welfare institutions, air raid patrols, light-houses and other local institutions. Furthermore, directly from individuals in local districts, they will learn their actual experiences in cooperating with the Government for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Chamberlains will report to His Majesty the Emperor, the results of their inspections and study throughout their respective districts.

RESTRICTS BUTTER EXPORT

England Affected Due to Shortage In Eire

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—Export of butter and other fats from Eire to Britain will shortly be restricted still further, according to advice received here from Dublin.

Eire herself is suffering an increasing shortage of fats and the production of butter is constantly on the decline, it was explained. In this connection, the Irish Minister of Agriculture stated that since September last, export of pigs and lard to Britain had been suspended.

TO OPERATE OWN SHIPS

Chile Finds It Inevitable as U.S. Shipping Curtailed

Transocean

SANTIAGO, April 17.—In view of the drastic curtailment of the inter-American freight and passenger service by the United States shipping companies, Chile is planning to maintain her own service.

In this connection, many conferences among the leading Chilean shipping companies have been held in the past few days to discuss the establishment of purely Chilean lines.

CHUCHOW, LISHUI, YUSHAN HIT BY JAPANESE NAVAL BOMBERS; PLANE BASES SUFFER HEAVILY

Potential Facilities for Use by U.S. Raiders All Destroyed

3-DAY ATTACKS MADE

Heavy bombing of enemy airfields at Chuchow, Lishui and Yushan on April 21, 22 and 23 by Imperial Naval Air Forces was announced by the Information section of the Imperial Fleet in China at 5 p.m. yesterday, it is reported from Shanghai by Domei.

The announcement follows:

"Picked planes of the Naval Air Forces operating in China, have been attaining remarkable results almost daily since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, bombing enemy military bases, preventing guerilla operations of the enemy, and protecting our transports and communication routes. But particularly, to prevent enemy activity in concert with the attack on Japan by American planes on April 18, naval planes, in close cooperation with Army Units, carried out heavy bombing on enemy airfields at Chuchow, Lishui and Yushan, on April 21, 22 and 23, and despite fire from enemy positions, managed to burn up or destroy enemy hangars. All participating planes returned safely."

Hatred Now Prevalent

Affected by the successive defeats of the Allied forces, opinions prevalent among Chungking officials of extricating itself from dependence on the Anglo-American Powers are fast changing to hatred toward these countries, creating a state of turmoil in the Chiang regime.

In criticizing the Anglo-American Powers, these circles point out the following points, exposing the plight of the anti-Axis countries.

1. The Chungking administration is cooperating with the Americans and Britishers by even going so far as to dispatch its troops to the Burmese front, but the Anglo-Americans are not extending the promised aid.

2. In spite of five long years of resistance, the major portion of China has been placed under Japanese control, and since two-fifths of the Chinese population are living in occupied areas, the productive power has been reduced considerably, giving every indication of the impossibility of further resistance alone.

3. In order to cope with the incessant Japanese air raids, preparations are under way for the construction of air raid shelters, but the cessation of the import of various materials are almost paralyzing the work. As there is also a scarcity of medicine and other medical requirements, Chungking will be reduced to a virtual inferno if further raids are carried out by the Japanese.

MacArthur Asks Aussies Be Ready for First Line; Trickery of U.S. Seen

Special to the Yomiuri

SAIGON, April 24.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Australia, has demanded that the Australian Government mobilize troops for the first line, and has also asked leaders of the Australian industries to mobilize 50,000 workers, it is reported from Sydney. Industrial leaders are believed to have complied with the demand made by General MacArthur, and when the demanded 50,000 workers are mobilized, they will be employed in war industries. This step is based upon the instruction from the United States Government, manifesting the cunning American attempt to make Australia the first defense line of the United States.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA BLASTED BY YAHAGI

Enemy Seen Attempting to Estrange Japan From Axis Pact, Army Spokesman States

Sounding a note of warning against concocted enemy propaganda, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, makes an interesting disclosure of the mendacity of the allied propaganda in an article contributed to the Jikyoku Joho or Current Topics, reports Domei.

"Having lost all confidence of victory in the War of Greater East Asia, the United States and Britain are now spreading exaggerated reports on the dispatch of Soviet forces to Siberia and the Maritime Provinces with a view to alienating Japan and the Soviet Union, which are bound together by the friendly ties of the Neutrality Treaty," said the Colonel.

"On the other hand," he continued, "in order to estrange Japan from Germany and Italy the Anglo-American Powers are also circulating reports claiming that Japan, Germany and Italy are 'have not' countries, and now that Japan has secured control over the countries in the southern regions, the Tripartite Alliance has now become a 'white elephant' to Japan.

"They allege that if Japan sticks to the alliance, her burden will become heavier and heavier, while they are also hammering at Germany and Italy as the rehashed 'Yellow Peril.'

Denounces Eden's Statements

"British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden recently fabricated the report of cruelties inflicted upon the British prisoners of war by Japan. He said the information was obtained from a British war prisoner, who had managed to escape from an internment camp in Hongkong on March 10 and arrived in Chungking the following day.

"It is impossible by any stretch of imagination to think that any man can cover the distance between Hongkong and Chungking in one day, unless by plane, and Japanese soldiers certainly are not so stupid as to let a war prisoner slip off by an airplane.

"On March 8, both Britain and the United States broadcast that Anglo-American forces were making an intensive counter-attack against the Japanese in the East Indies and that they were scoring victories. But, on March 9, the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced the unqualified capitulation of the enemy forces in the East Indies.

"When General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, escaped from Java, Britain and the United States announced that the General would in the future command the defense of Burma and India, but soon after that inspired announcement Rangoon, the capital of Burma fell into our hands.

"In modern wars, propaganda plays an important role in lowering the morale of the combatants, and the people of Japan should be careful not to be bamboozled by Anglo-American fabrications."

Bristol Churches Burned

Transocean

LISBON, April 18.—Fires have broken out of late in a number of churches in Bristol which are attributed to arson, reports the London News Chronicle, according to a London message. Four churches have been set afire in the past four days, adds the report.

CHINESE IN F.I.C. FORM BODY TO ENHANCE TIES

Club Organized to Promote Sino-Japanese Cultural, Economic Relations

C.P.S.

SAIGON, April 16.—Fully aware of the new trends in Greater East Asia and the role they are called upon to play, the Chinese community here yesterday inaugurated the Indo-Chinese Club for the purpose of promoting Sino-Japanese cultural and economic cooperation.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were Chang Yung-fu (Teo Enghock), State Counselor of the Chinese National Government, and Mr. Imato, who has been elected as president of the club.

It is expected that the club, where Chinese and Japanese nationals and officials may meet will lend itself to the promotion of close Sino-Japanese friendship.

AXIS HOPES BRIGHT IN EUROPEAN FRONT

(Continued From Page 1)

be strengthened while another dispatch from the same place says that Britain is now arranging for the invitation of a party of Turkish military officers as inspectors of the Libyan front, which clearly indicates the British desire to have Turkey on its side.

All in all, it is quite apparent that our enemies are striving to leave no stone unturned to turn the tide of the war situation which was remarkably worsened with their defeats in East Asia. Yesterday's unconfirmed report alleging British Premier Winston Churchill's imminent visit to Moscow may be taken as a good testimony of how the enemies are in dire need of improving their outlook.

Tokyo: How is the recent raid of the enemy planes over Tokyo influencing the German public?

Berlin: Germans are showing no particular interest in the report. They are rather of the view that the Tokyo raid was much belated. It was more of a surprise that Japan's capital had not been air raided so far. There are, however, Some Germans who are asking how it was possible for Tokyo to escape with so little damage in its first experience of an air raid. Some of these Germans add that they believe in the high morale maintained among the Japanese home front, to which they attribute the futile effort of the Tokyo raiders. These Germans even suggested that it might have been the heated activity of the various Japanese communal associations like Tonarigumi, which saved their capital from the harm of the raiders.

Berlin suffered its last air raid in the middle part of January, this year. At present, the residents here, young and old, are looking very cheerful with the absence of any air raid since then. As far as I know, the latest air raid in Germany was the one staged over Leubeck, a small town. The report revealed that it was at that time that the air-raid sirens were first blown at Vienna.

Insistent Demands For Offense by U.S. Reported as Rising

(Continued From Page 1)

proof that the Americans cannot stand Englishmen, concludes Hickey.

Must Have Recreation

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—Major Lynn Cowan, Chief of the special service organization of the American troops in Australia, is planning to acquire moving-picture theaters for the exclusive use of the American forces unless the Australian authorities permit the regular cinema houses to open Sunday, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Major Cowan says that he will make arrangements to secure the stadiums and sports grounds for use of the American troops. "Despite the protests of clergymen and others, we must remember there is a war going on," he adds.

The American officer caused a sensation at a recent conference in Sydney when discussing entertainment for the troops on Sunday. When the church dignitaries spoke about "Australia's conviction as to how the Sabbath should be observed," Cowan jumped to his feet shouting: "There are 125,000 Americans and we are not heathens. We go to church but there are forms of amusement we want. We do not ask the Australians to give up anything religious in this country but we are going to have entertainment for our boys."

Roosevelt's Expensive War

At the beginning of this year, President Roosevelt, in a message, announced the future financial requirements of the United States to the Americans, who were not at all pleased to hear his astronomical figures, says the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. has now announced the taxation program, which is to finance part of the enormous expenditures. Financial requirements for the coming fiscal year, beginning July 1, were estimated by President Roosevelt at $59,000,000,000, $35,000,000,000 of which were to be spent on armaments.

For the present fiscal year, expenditures, after several increases, will amount to roughly $25,000,000,000, $18,000,000,000 of which will be used for war purposes. This year's deficit will be $13,000,000,000.

In 1940-41, general state expenditure amounted to $12,700,000,000, armament expenditures to $6,300,000,000 and the deficit to $5,100,000,000. The federal debt of the United States is today more than $60,000,000,000. It has more than doubled since Roosevelt became President. It is estimated at present that by the end of the fiscal year 1942-43 it will have risen to roughly $110,000,000,000.

Secretary Morgenthau's plan, it appears, is to double the former amounts paid by employes and workers in the form of direct taxes. The living standard of the working classes is still further impaired, however, by the fact that in addition to the direct taxes, considerable indirect taxes will be levied on consumer goods and articles of daily use.

As these new tax measures had been announced some time ago, American capitalists were able to take up defensive positions and in order to ward off tax increases, they published balance sheets, which were to prove that at the present rates of taxation no profits could be made and even financial losses had to be put up. The result is that the largest share of the increased tax burden will have to be borne by the poorer classes.

Mohammedans in Java Hold Exotic Rites Thanking Japan as Savior From Bondage

Holding Japan as the savior that was prophesied 300 years ago, the Mohammedans of Java held a prayer meeting on April 24 to pray for the success of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports an Asahi correspondent in Tasikmalaya.

"The Mecca for the Mohammedans in Java is the temple that encloses the grave of their founder," he stated, "and in this region where the temple is located, the Jorohoyo movement is followed with great enthusiasm.

"This movement is founded of the belief that a colored race will come to save them from the hands of the Dutch oppression and will accomplish this purpose in only 100 days, from the time the corn begins to grow from its seed and until it ripens. This was foretold 300 years ago by a prophet in Islam in a book that predicted the future of Java. (That book is now in the possession of the Ruler of Solo.)

"Since the movement was followed with great fervor in this region as soon as Holland declared war against Japan, the people hid gasoline and provisions to give to the Japanese Army.

"On April 20, a prayer meeting was held in the temple ground, to which Mr. Endo, head of the Tasikmalaya guard-house, Mr. Shoshi, head of the Patrolling Pacification Corps, and about 10 others were invited to attend the function. At 10 a.m. of that day, we left the village for the sacred ground.

Arrive at Site

"About 40 kilometers away from this village were three bridges, and after passing the last one, we came to the gate of the sacred ground. We were then asked to take our hats off and put our cigarettes away.

"We followed the high priest through a coconut grove where men and women were praying under the trees. Upon seeing us, they stood up and began to follow us.

"Beatings of drum could be heard as we descended the red hill. At the foot of the hill was a river into which the more devout jumped in to purify themselves. Purification rites, which are observed so much in Japan, after all, are not a custom unique of our country.

"Those who did not bathe in the river washed their feet and began climbing the steep hill over a mossy road of only about two feet wide. After climbing about two cho, we came to a tiny pool with which the several hundred Mohammedans washed their mouths, faces and their feet as well with the same water.

"We finally passed through the narrow gate and sat before the graves of the founder and the high priests. The place was dark and gloomy.

Loyal to Japan

"In a while, the praying of the high priest was heard. He and the rest of the Mohammedans vowed that they would be loyal to Japan, the light of East Asia and their savior, for which they had been waiting for these 300 years.

"The people shook their bodies to and fro almost frantically and kept on repeating some Mohammedan words. A few minutes later, the praying was over.

"As soon as the Mohammedans passed out of the gate, they cheered, 'Nippon Banzai,' breaking the quietude that enveloped the sacred place.

"In a corner of the Mohammedan world which almost covers the eastern sphere, a great understanding and a close cooperation toward the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have thus been brought forth."

The Wisdom of the East Proverbs and Maxims

HUSBANDS AND WIVES

If they match by nature, marry them.

Every family has a Goddess of Mercy.

Naught must divide the married pair;

Its weight the steelyard cannot spare!

Who is the wife of one, cannot eat the rice of two.

In the husband fidelity, in the wife obedience.

* * *

HUMILITY

Falling hurts least those who fly low.

* * *

INDUSTRY

Those who will not work shall not eat.

* * *

INSTINCT

Plants surpass men in recognizing spring.

Does the swallow know the wild goose's course?

* * *

KNOWLEDGE

Schools hide future premiers.

The pen conveys one's meaning a thousand miles.

* * *

LAWSUITS

Win your lawsuit, lose your money.

If one family has a lawsuit, 10 families are involved.

* * *

VANITY OF LIFE

Naked we came, naked we go.

The Great Wall stands; the builder is gone.

* * *

MAN

Mind is lord of man.

Virtuous men are a king's treasure

* * *

OPPORTUNITY

Strike while the iron is hot.

Split water cannot be gathered up.

* * *

SKILL

Unskilled fools quarrel with their tools.

Better Master of one than Jack of all trades.

* * *

SELF-CONTROL

Think twice—and say nothing.

FOUR GERMANS IN BOAT CROSS SOUTH ATLANTIC

Make Hazardous Voyage From S. America in 69 Days to Join Army

Transocean

MADRID, April 17.—Despite the most unfavorable weather conditions, four Germans have succeeded in crossing the South Atlantic in a seven-ton sailing vessel, arriving in Tenerife, in the Canary Islands, today from South America.

The quartette had undertaken the perilous journey in order to join the German armed forces.

The skipper of the frail craft, named Meiholm, told Spanish newspapermen that the journey took in all 69 days.

Deciding to run the British blockade and join the German armed forces, the four of them, according to Mr. Meiholn, bought a sailing boat in Buenos Aires. After all arrangements and been completed, they slipped out of the harbor one day on the start of their long and adventurous voyage across the ocean, although ostensibly they were only going for a cruise up the La Plata estuary.

On their way to Tenerife, they met only one vessel, an American liner, which, however, because of a heavy gale, was too concerned with its own navigation to pay them any notice.

Almost throughout the journey, Mr. Meiholm said that they had to battle against headwinds, which were sometimes blowing at a great velocity.

Pearls of Wisdom

Too much noise deafens us; too much light blinds us; too great a distance, or too much of proximity equally prevents us from being able to see; too long or too short of discourse obscures our knowledge of a subject; too much of truth stuns us.—Pascal.

* * *

To find fault is easy; to do better may be difficult—Plutarch

* * *

The loveliest faces are to be seen by moonlight, when one sees half with the eye, and half with the fancy.—Bovee

* * *

All the scholastic scaffolding falls, as a ruined edifice, before one single word—faith.—Napoleon.

Japanese at Panay, Free From Internment, Rejoice at Victories and Houston Sinking

The rescued Japanese civilians in Panay Island heard for the first time the remarkable victories of the Imperial Army and the sinking of the American flagship, Houston, which had been harboring off Iloilo for a while after the outbreak of the war, according to two Asahi correspondents in Iloilo.

"On the morning of April 24," they said, "a certain commander and other naval officers met with the representatives of the Japanese rescued on Panay Island at the Iloilo Japanese elementary school.

"Isao Kashiwamori, the principal of the school, and his other compatriots were surprised to hear for the first time the brilliant results accomplished by the Japanese Navy. After being interned for a long time, they could not suppress their tears upon seeing the Rising Sun flag fluttering valiantly in the morning sky.

"The whereabouts of the Houston seemed to have been worrying them most. As soon as the commander arrived, one of them asked, 'Can you tell us what has happened to the Houston that was docked off Iloilo Harbor soon after the outbreak of the war? There were also four or five submarines anchored there.'

Commander Is Surprised

"The commander was surprised in turn. He did not know that the American flagship, which they had hunted so long had been hiding here.

"'We wanted to inform the Imperial Forces about it, but we could do nothing. You see we have been confined in the prison here ever since December 8.'

"A member of the Navy Information Corps then explained to them that the Houston was sunk off Batavia, and said, 'The captain of the ship who distinguished himself in that battle is none other than this commander before you.'

"The rescued compatriots were taken by another surprise upon hearing about this coincidence, and begged the commander to enlighten them concerning the sea battle off Surabaya and the sinking of the Houston.

"They heard about the continuous victories of the Imperial Army and the Navy with great emotion, and with tears still glistening in their eyes, they parted with the commander and the other naval officers."

GOVERNORS IN JAVA LAUD HAPPY REGIME

Thank Japan for Ostracizing Dutch Influence—Natives Get Police Posts

With a bright hope facing them in the future, the Indonesians in Central and Eastern Java are happily following their business under the kind rule of the Japanese administrators, reports an Asahi dispatch from Surabaya on Thursday.

The report carried the first-hand information as to the actual conditions prevailing in this area given by two Indonesian Governors, who participated in the first round-table conference of the Governors of all the States in Central and Eastern Java held on April 22 at Surabaya.

The native Governor of Kavmen State stated.

"My State has a population of 1,840,000, 80 per cent of whom is engaged in agriculture. The chief agricultural products are rice, sugar and coconut oil. At present, all the residents are closely occupied with their business, reassured under the protection of the Japanese Army.

Hoping for Prosperity

"The rice fields in my State cover 400,000 hectares. We expect to have a good crop of rice this year, at least 35 piculs for one hectare. Accordingly, my people will be able to enjoy prosperity as before, without suffering any bad effect from the war.

"The natives are very friendly to the Japanese soldiers. Some of them voluntarily present the soldiers fruits and other agricultural products. We are even surprised to see the Japanese so popular among the natives.

"I have collected information to be presented to the Japanese administrators regarding the urgent measures, which the residents hope would be taken. Among them, the most urgent one is, I think, to have the traffic obstacles cleared away."

The native Governor of the Uonosobo State declared.

"My State is a mountainous country and, just as Kavmen State, farming is the most flourishing industry. Rice, tobacco and corn are the chief products. The residents are leading a fairly good life as self-sufficiency of food is secured by the yearly increasing yield of corn.

"What the natives wish most ardently from the Japanese is to have the Dutchmen totally driven away, for my people hitherto have been relentlessly oppressed by them, both economically and politically."

Training Police Force

Meanwhile, another report from Surabaya on Friday stated that the native policemen are zealously undergoing discipline under the guidance of the Japanese Army.

The Japanese Military Administration Department in the Netherlands East Indies arrested on April 22 all the Dutch officials for the purpose of clearing up the Dutch influence there.

Consequently, the natives who had so far been in petty posts under the pressure of the Dutch, became overjoyed and are wholeheartedly cooperating with the Japanese administrators to create a new Java for the Javanese.

Moreover, the Military Administration Department chose 87 efficient officials from among the native policemen on April 15 to organize a Special Police Corps in Surabaya. They have been trained by the Japanese officers and soldiers in a Japanese style of discipline.

Jubilant over the opportunity of becoming full-ranked policemen, a status which had hitherto been monopolized by the Dutch, they are enthusiastically engaged in drill and have thus far made remarkable progress.

Gems of Truth

Faction is the excess and abuse of party.—It begins when the first idea of private interest, preferred to public good, gets footing in the heart.—It is always dangerous, yet always contemptible.—Chenevix.

* * *

Example is a dangerous lure; where the wasp got through, the gnat sticks fast.—Fontaine.

* * *

Nothing is so contagious as example.—Never was any considerable good or evil done without producing its like.—We imitate good actions through emulation; and bad ones through the evil of our nature, which shame conceals, but example sets at liberty.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Experience is the common schoolhouse of fools and ill men.—Men of wit and honesty are otherwise instructed.—Erasmus

* * *

Waste of time is the most extravagant and costly of all expenses.—Theophrastus

* * *

In actual life every great enterprise begins with and takes its first forward step in faith.—Schlegel

* * *

Faith without works is like a bird without wings; though she may hop about on earth, she will never fly to heaven.—But when both are joined together, then doth the soul mount up to her eternal rest.

* * *

It is the rule of rules, and the general law of all laws, that every person should observe the fashions of the place where he is.—Montaigne

* * *

Every generation laughs at the old fashions but follows religiously the new.—Thoreau

GENERAL

When men come face to face, their differences vanish.

Do not neglect your own in order to weed another's field.

Time flies like an arrow, days and months like a shuttle.

FULL HOUSE ENJOYS SYMPHONY CONCERT

Program Offered by Municipality Proves Highly Entertaining

Thousands of Tokyo citizens eagerly seized the opportunity offered them by the Municipality to attend a low-prices symphony concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, Thursday evening, with performances given by Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, and the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra alternately conducted by Yazaemon Hayakawa and Shoichiro Aniuchi.

Very popular selections made up the symphonic part of the program, including Schubert's Eighth Symphony in B minor ("Unfinished Symphony") which has been statistically proved to be the most-favored symphonic selection with Japanese audiences; Weber's "Invitation to the Waltz"; Johann Strauss "Blue Danube Waltz," and Saint-Saens' Overture, "The Queen of the Orient."

Madam Yotsuya was greeted with emphatic applause when she appeared on the stage for her solo number, consisting of new and old Japanese songs and the "Habanera" from Bizet's opera, "Carmen." While in the Carmen selection the singer could display to her best advantage the rich volume and dramatic quality of her beautiful voice. She also gave interesting interpretations to the new Japanese pieces. One was a song based on a poem from the classical "Manyoshu" collection with music by Urando Watanabe, a successful young composer who distinguished himself last year as the winner of the first prize and the Education Minister's special award in the annual National Japanese Musical Concours. The other was a song by Miss Michiko Murayama, a young composer from Taijiro Goh's studio, written to a poem by Hakushu Kitahara, titled "Moonlight."

Mr. Aniuchi, an ambitious young musician, skillfully led the orchestra through the performance of the Schubert symphony. Mr. Hayakawa, who has been intimately connected with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra since its early beginning, directed the other orchestra numbers with efficiency, experience, and circumspection.

Popular symphony concerts of this kind which have been undertaken with increasing frequency by this orchestra in recent years, are a welcome enrichment of the facilities for healthy entertainment being offered to the populace of the capital, and the fact that the Municipality is taking an active lead in sponsoring such performances lends additional significance to them. But these activities are forming only one part of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's regular work. Higher artistic aims are being sought in the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's periodical subscription concerts which are directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt.

Further supplementing this concert schedule, the orchestra is now offering an extra series of four Beethoven evenings, the first of which was held before a capacity audience at the Hibiya Public Hall, last Friday. The "Eroica" symphony which was thus heard for the third consecutive night at the same hall, and the "Leonore" Overture No. 3 were the orchestra numbers on the first program.

Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, was featured as the soloist in Beethoven's "Violin Concerto" in D major, Opus 61. A violinist of international standards and a top-ranking artist in Tokyo's musical community, Professor Moguilewsky has during the past 10 years been heard in many memorable performances of this concerto, which is one of the foremost masterpieces of its kind. But each new performance has shown this violinist reaching a new high in technical perfection, seasoned musicality, and mature depth of interpretation.

Under Professor Gurlitt's baton, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra revealed in the rendition of this all-Beethoven program a great deal of progress in point of well-coordinated playing.

GRATITUDE

Lambs have the grace to suck kneeling.

HEEDLESSNESS

In at one ear, out at the other.

Man cannot reach perfection in a hundred years;

He can fall in a day with time to spare.

Press Comments

Saturday, April 25

HOCHI—Imperial Visit to Yasukuni Shrine
ASAHI—New Feature in Material Mobilization Plan
NICHI NICHI—Material Mobilization Plan
KOKUMIN—Attitude of France and Spain

Imperial Visit to Yasukuni Shrine

HOCHI—The special festival of the Yasukuni Shrine is being held for five days between April 24 and 28. Today, the second day of the festival, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will personally visit the Shrine to worship the spirits of the heroes deified there. We are simply filled with awe and trepidation at the infinite Imperial grace and wishes.

With the War of Greater East Asia progressing with brilliant victories unprecedented in world history, the Imperial prestige is being extended to all corners of the globe. The enemy, however, relying on their superior material resources, have been seeking opportunities to stage counter-attacks in order to regain their losses. The war still remains to be fought in the future and multiple difficulties are expected before the attainment of complete victory. We are fully aware that the historic task of establishing Greater East Asia can never be accomplished without tremendous sacrifices.

At 10:15 a.m. today, the entire nation will join Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress in offering silent prayers to the souls of the war dead. Thus, we will renew our thanks to the heroes' spirits and solidify further our resolution for the attainment of complete victory in the war. We pray peace and happiness will rest forever on the bereaved families of the war dead.

New Feature in Material Mobilization Plan

ASAHI—The program for material mobilization in the 1942-43 fiscal year was approved by the Government at the regular Cabinet meeting Friday and the salient points of the plan were revealed in an announcement by the Board of Information.

In comparison with the material mobilization program of last year which was formulated amidst adverse international conditions the current year's plan is quite abundant in its content. Although the plan of the previous year was adversely affected by the loss of trade with third nations, the program for the 1942-43 year is featured by numbers of improvement and revisions. Various materials to be mobilized this year will be concentrated for three main purposes.

Firstly, is the strengthening of armaments. Special efforts will be made for the increase of production of iron, steel, aluminum and other materials needed for the construction of warships and aircraft. The second, is the enhancement of marine transportation capacity and special emphasis will be placed on the supply of materials necessary for shipbuilding and shipyards. Thirdly, the supply of materials needed for the consolidation of air defense facilities will be repleted. Since the execution of the above plans is directly connected with the mobilization of daily necessaries, special consideration in this regard is given in the current year's mobilization plan.

The new features of the 1942-43 material mobilization plan may be summed up as laying special emphasis on the increase of marine transportation between this country and the southern regions, a scheme for the exchange of materials and commodities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the setting of plans for different materials, districts and seasons, the inclusion of daily necessaries in the mobilization plan, and others.

The material mobilization plan was first formulated in 1938 to cope with the protracted war with the fall of Hsuchow as a turning point. Since the China Affair has developed into the War of Greater East Asia, it is nothing unusual that the Government has formulated the plan from entirely new standpoints. Since the construction work in Greater East Asia will be continued for many years to come, the plan must be extensive and versatile in its scope.

In the new plan, the Government has decided on working schemes for each quarter. But, at the same time, in view of the permanent nature of the construction of Greater East Asia, long-term plans spreading over three, five and ten years must be formulated too. Since the progress and development of our Empire is infinite, our plan must be careful but extensive in its scope.

Bright Material Mobilization Plan

NICHI NICHI—The material mobilization program for the 1942-43 fiscal year was decided by the Government Friday. We note something very bright in the statement announced by the Government following its approval.

Although it previously took from two to three months before its announcement, it was made this year in the first month of the new fiscal year. This fact alone is enough to make us feel hopeful. In previous years, we often doubted the realization of material mobilization plans. This does not necessarily mean programs mapped out by the Government were inaccurate, but it was because there was always some fear of economic embargo by hostile nations due to unstable international relations.

There is, however, no trace of such fear in the material mobilization for the current year. Since the United States and Britain have become our enemies, we need no longer depend on their supplies. Although we do not expect every item in the new material mobilization plan will be realized, there is undoubtedly more possibility for realization in the current year's plan.

What makes us feel reassured in the fact that resources to be obtained in the South are included in the new mobilization scheme. Frustrating completely the enemy's plan before the opening of the war, we have taken control of petroleum, rubber and tin resources in the South, which is a source of great joy of the people.

Besides, in order to make the shipping plan more precise and feasible, special plans have been set for different districts, seasons and commodities. Long strides have also been made in the mobilization program itself by systematizing the supply of daily necessaries in order to establish perfect harmony between military strategy and economic life of the nation.

We should not be too optimistic about the future. Although there is more possibility for the realization of the plan than before, it does not necessarily mean that every item of the plan will be translated into practise. We must fully realize the superior economic strength of the enemy in this connection.

We can never expect better supplies both for the governmental and civilian uses this year, but, instead, must endeavor to increase further the production in the country and reclamation of used materials. The planned economic system will be continued as before. All in all, although our future is quite bright and hopeful, the new material mobilization plan formulated by the Government still demands us to endure hardship and shortage.

Attitude of France and Spain

KOKUMIN—Although world attention is focussed on the forthcoming German spring offensive, it is still in the stage of mere speculation. Most outstanding events in this connection are the appointment of Pierre Laval as the Premier of France and the attitude of Spain.

In his interview with the press at Madrid, Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner declared that it is impossible for Spain to maintain neutrality when the Axis nations which entertain common ideology are fighting against the liberalistic nations. He added that the main purpose of the current war is the destruction of Communism in order to save Europe from the peril of Sovietization.

Concerning the appointment of Mr. Laval as the French Premier, Foreign Minister Suner stated that the national sentiments of Spain toward France have undergone radical changes since its defeat by Germany and, that although Mr. Laval may be called by some people as the betrayer of the French nation, history will undoubtedly prove he was right.

Moreover, the Spanish Foreign Minister stated that Spain is ready to cooperate closely with Portugal. Thus, there is a strong tendency for the collaboration of Spain, France and Portugal against Communism.

Coupled with glorious victories attained by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, views that the current World War will end in a decisive victory for the Axis side have become almost unshakable throughout the world. We believe both France and Spain have decided on their attitudes from the above viewpoint.

Londoners' Life Is Getting Tough Daily; Summer Time Advanced to Up Production

D.N.B.

MADRID, April 22.—The changes in the British daily life as a result of the war, which are becoming more serious particularly in London are described by the correspondent of the paper, Ya.

He points out that in order to meet the requirements of labor and war production, it has become necessary in England to advance summer time in that country by two hours. As the result, he states, the people in London are rising at 6 a.m. and are at their workshops and offices by 7 a.m. Also the shops in the streets open at 7 a.m.

Meanwhile, he avers entertainment and amusement have dwindled to a minimum. The Casino in Dean Street, a famous rendezvous of all the well-to-do people, has closed its doors. On the other hand, typical war night clubs are springing up every day like mushrooms. The meals served in the restaurants are getting ever more frugal and some times there are real battles for chairs and tables by the waiting customers.

In front of the movie theaters he declares, the people stand in long cues waiting for admission to see American films since there are no more English pictures because British film production has been stopped almost completely and the few that are still being turned out are hardly worth seeing.

At 9 p.m. that is actually at 7 p.m. the movie theaters close and then starts the fight for the few available taxis and other means of transportation. He adds that along the streets, the people can be heard shouting for taxis; thus, forming a part of the London night life.

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